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From Beijing, a Gesture on Rights? Many Expect Jiang to Make Clinton an Offer in Seattle

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin of China went to Seattle on Wednesday having launched what Chinese and Western officials here say is the boldest set of economic changes since China's reform process began 15 years ago.

Some Chinese officials say they believe the 67-year-old leader may now try to strike a deal with President Bill Clinton to separate the issue of China's human-rights record from its trading relations with the United States.

To do so, Mr. Jiang would have to make concessions that go further than China's commitment, restated Wednesday, to give "positive consideration" to requests for an accounting of China's more than 3,000 political prisoners and to prison visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Some Western human-rights monitors say they believe that China has been preparing several additional steps, including new releases of political prisoners and new legal procedures under which prisoners can contest the terms of their detention.

In a news conference before his departure for the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Seattle, Mr. Jiang said Chinese-American relations were at a "crucial juncture," and he appealed to Mr. Clinton to focus on a "long-term perspective" of the relationship and drop conditions on China's trade status. But he offered no clue as to how he might broach a new understanding in private talks with the American president.

Human-rights campaigners, meanwhile, sought to highlight the continuing political re-

pression in China in advance of the Seattle meeting. An exiled labor leader, Han Dongfang, tried unsuccessfully to reassert his right to enter his own country from Hong Kong over the weekend, but border authorities blocked him.

And in Beijing, two of nine dissidents who were meeting to promote nonviolent means for political change were arrested without charges by the Public Security Bureau.

Wei Jingsheng, a leading dissident, said he had advised the group of young dissidents against issuing overly "rash" political manifestos when "the political environment is not right," but Mr. Wei nonetheless denounced the arrests and said he defended the right of the younger dissidents to speak.

Mr. Wei, who was released in September after serving more than 14 years in prison for pro-democracy writings, said in an op-ed article in The New York Times that the Clinton administration was mistaken in assuming that its new policy of "enhanced engagement" would lead to more political freedom and the release of political prisoners.

One element of urgency underlying Mr. Jiang's first trip to meet an American president is that the health of China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, 89, is rapidly deteriorating.

A Western official who recently spoke in private with a senior Communist Party leader said he had been told that the progressive nature of Mr. Deng's decline would make it impossible for his physicians to sustain him past February or March.

Mr. Jiang is the handpicked successor of Mr. Deng, and Western officials say they fear that Mr. Jiang will not be able to hold together a

stable leadership after Mr. Deng dies nor insure that China's reform and opening process continues.

A foreign-policy victory in Seattle would further strengthen Mr. Jiang's position and solidify the reform trend.

"His political position at home is very strong right now," said one Chinese who observed last week's meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee — where the new economic reforms were endorsed — and who says he believes that this political strength gives Mr. Jiang the freedom to be more flexible in his talks with Mr. Clinton.

As he departed for the United States, more details of the new economic reforms emerged. The product of months of negotiation in the leadership, the new reforms would overhaul China's banking and taxation systems, but most importantly they would begin turning some of China's massive state-owned industries into "corporations" whose shareholders would "own" their investments in factories as well as their profits, and managers would be accountable to directors who could dismiss them for nonperformance.

A 25-page document issued by the Central Committee does not say when and on what scale this transformation will begin, but there are references to "step by step" approaches. "It should be adopted in a gradual manner after experiments," the Central Committee report states. "It must not be done for show, or rashly on a mass scale."

The Central Committee document, drafted under Mr. Jiang's supervision, has charted a

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Eric Cantona of France, right, tangling with Bulgaria's Trifon Ivanov on Wednesday. France lost and was eliminated from the World Cup finals, as was England. Page 19.

Parties Agree On All-Race South Africa Government

Draft Charter Puts End To White Minority Rule; Some Groups Hold Out

JOHANNESBURG — South African leaders approved a draft constitution early Thursday to end white minority rule.

President Frederik W. de Klerk, the African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela, and the heads of most other black and white parties approved the constitutional package to close the book on apartheid. Parliament will begin sitting next week to ratify the document.

The agreement on a basic law will be put into effect after the country's first all-race election, scheduled for April 27. It formally ends two-year-old democracy talks and paves the way for

In a black township, a senseless life leads to a senseless death. Page 2.

a multiracial transitional executive council to help run the country ahead of the poll.

The draft constitution was approved to applause at 15 minutes past midnight by a procedural device called sufficient consensus, meaning an overall majority in favor.

The radical black Pan Africanist Congress said it could not support the constitution as it stood. It objected to power-sharing clauses that it said bound the executive.

The white rightist Afrikaner People's Union also objected, saying the agreement was not all-inclusive and threatened further conflict.

The package was largely shaped in a compromise between the South African government and the African National Congress that avoided the most difficult decision on exact percentages required for cabinet decisions and settled on a loosely defined consensus in a spirit of national unity.

"I'm happy," Mr. de Klerk said after the two sides reached the compromise. "I feel we have achieved most of our goals fully and all of our goals substantially. We are giving birth to a good constitution which will serve South Africa well."

The package set out an interim constitution and bill of rights as well as an electoral law and legislation establishing independent broadcasting authorities, a 400-member national assembly, a 90-member senate, nine regions with their own legislatures and a multiparty cabinet headed by a president and at least one vice president.

The package will be sent to the last session of the all-white parliament, which opens Monday. Approval is certain.

Items approved included a plan to reform the army by integrating it with elements of black anti-apartheid forces, and a plan to establish a two-tier police system, with policemen answerable to regional governors in addition to the national police.

The negotiators also approved a resolution to reincorporate into South Africa four nominally independent "black homelands."

The homelands, whose sovereignty was recognized only by South Africa, are Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Two of the four, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, have opposed the constitutional talks and threatened to reject any attempts to impose agreements on them.

A joint statement from the government and the ANC said that decisions by the first post-apartheid cabinet would be made in a "consensus-seeking spirit," indicating they were unable to agree on exactly how many votes would be needed to adopt policy.

Parties will be awarded cabinet posts according to the number of parliament seats they win in April elections. The ANC, which could win more than half the vote, sought a simple majority for cabinet decisions that would permit it to govern alone.

Mr. de Klerk's governing National Party, most likely to finish second in the balloting, wanted a requirement of at least a two-thirds majority.

The two sides also agreed that a final constitution would have to be approved by 60 percent of the legislators chosen in the April elections.

"They will sign off on a post-apartheid constitution," said the chief government negotiator, Roelf Meyer, "that's the headline."

Matthew Phosa of the ANC said the negotiators, in the final hours of two years of often bitter political horse-trading, were "digging the grave for apartheid."

The breakthrough proposal appeared to have resulted from a four-hour meeting on Tuesday

See ACCORD, Page 2

Asia-Pacific Leaders Rally Around GATT They See Problems in Their Region if Trade Talks Collapse

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

SEATTLE — Amid hints that they may offer fresh trade concessions to demonstrate their resolve, trade officials from a dozen Pacific nations worked Wednesday to put together a tough statement that may seal their last chance to move stalled global trade talks forward.

As trade and foreign ministers arrived in Seattle for the annual meeting of the 15-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, many carried strong statements in support of a quick conclusion to the Uruguay Round of world tariff-reduction negotiations.

But it was also clear that, behind the scenes, at least some senior officials were pressing for concrete steps to add political muscle to the talks, which will lead to the forum's first meeting of heads of state on Friday and Saturday.

Hoog Kong's chief trade negotiator, J.A. Miller, said that one possible move would be for each of the 12 forum nations that are also members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to put on the table at the GATT talks in Geneva "just a bit more" in the form of "additional tariff reduction offers."

"That adds meat to it," he said, and would offer the "clearest demonstration" of the Asian view that lower worldwide tariffs are essential to global economic growth.

It is not clear whether a consensus has formed to take such a collective step to concretely convey Asia's resolve on the GATT talks, which are at an impasse between Europe and the United States over farm subsidies.

Technical exchange among Pacific Rim nations will be a major theme of talks. Page 3.

New Washington must decide: Are Asians friends or foes? Page 4.

Nevertheless, Asians believe they have a very strong stake in the outcome of the GATT round, which faces a Dec. 15 deadline.

Kim Chul Soo, South Korea's minister of trade, industry and energy, said in a speech Tuesday that the Asia-Pacific talks in Seattle were "probably the best remaining opportunity we have to create the political momentum need-

ed" to finish the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations.

"I am confident that all the leaders of the APEC member countries in Seattle will make the all-out effort needed to do that," he added.

For its part, the United States is seeking to have the forum's national leaders include in their expected joint statement on GATT a specific reference to the Blair House agreement on reducing farm subsidies, a preliminary accord that is now in dispute largely because of France's insistence that it be reopened.

In a speech Wednesday, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher warned that if the Uruguay Round failed, "we will all suffer from the punishing effects of rising protectionism." Success, he said, will mean global growth in jobs.

Mr. Christopher has promised a "strong and urgent" statement on GATT from the forum ministers and heads of state.

Joan Spero, the State Department's chief economics official, has said that Washington was interested "first and above all" in pressing the Uruguay Round forward in Seattle. "I cannot stress that enough," she added.

An Asia-Pacific forum statement in support

See SUMMIT, Page 5

France and England Out of World Cup

Wednesday's Qualifiers for the 1994 World Cup Finals

The qualifying teams in bold type

Group 1	Portugal 0	Group 2	Netherlands 3	Group 3	Denmark 0
Italy 1	Switzerland 4	San Marino 0	England 7	N. Ireland 1	Ireland 1
Group 4	Romania 2	Group 5	Greece 1	Group 6	France 1
Belgium 0	Czechoslovakia 0	Russia 0	Bulgaria 2		

Previously Qualified
S. Korea, S. Arabia, Cameroon, Morocco, Nigeria, Bolivia, U.S., Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Greece, Sweden.

Note: Czechoslovakia (RCS), Representation of Czechs and Slovaks

*Results too late for this edition

U.S. Warns North Korea of 'Options Other Than Negotiation'

International Herald Tribune

SEATTLE — The United States will urge the United Nations Security Council to consider options other than negotiations if North Korea fails to allow full international access to its nuclear facilities, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Wednesday.

Mr. Christopher said flatly that North Korea "must set aside its nuclear ambitions."

The secretary of state gave no details on what options might be recommended, but some form of sanctions would appear to be among the courses of action the United States would seek. It appeared unlikely, however, that the Security Council would approve sanctions, given China's veto as a permanent member and its stated opposition to sanctions.

Mr. Christopher, in a speech at the University of Washington, said that in addition to complying fully with the

global Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Pyongyang "must also fulfill its denuclearization agreement with South Korea."

"If North Korea refuses," he said, "then we are prepared to recommend that the UN Security Council consider options other than negotiation."

The issue of North Korea is the leading security concern in the Pacific and is certain to come up in a series of bilateral talks that Mr. Christopher and President Bill Clinton are to hold in Seattle this week during the annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group.

Mr. Christopher repeated that Washington is "in close touch" with China on North Korea.

Asian nations share Mr. Clinton's view, Mr. Christopher said, that North Korea "must not be allowed to pose a nuclear threat to South Korea or its other neighbors."

Intermittent talks involving North Korea, South Korea,

the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose inspectors are seeking full access to North Korean sites, are stalemated. North Korea insists that its plans are for peaceful research only and has sharply criticized Mr. Clinton's recent statements.

"North Korea is caught in a time warp," Mr. Christopher said. "It is the most isolated country in the world, uninvolved by the winds of change that have swept the region. It has buried the economic dreams of its people to raise a million-man army — most of which is deployed at South Korea's doorstep."

— PAUL F. HORVITZ

The Washington Post reported earlier that Clinton's top advisers are considering whether to spell out concrete economic, political and military incen-

tives for North Korea to drop development of a nuclear weapon and accept new international inspections of its nuclear plants, senior American officials say.

The approach would represent a substantial departure from American insistence that North Korea first agree to the nuclear inspections before Washington would provide details of a plan for improving relations with North Korea, an approach that officials say has failed.

If Mr. Clinton approves the new plan, he will consult with key allies such as Japan and South Korea before it is laid out for North Korean diplomats at the United Nations.

Under the proposed approach, the United States and North Korea would defer to a new set of negotiations the contentious issue of international inspections at two sites that are suspected of harboring nuclear wastes from North Korea's past production of plutonium for nuclear arms.

General Forces Out President in Nigeria

International Herald Tribune

General Sani Abacha, widely believed to have been the power behind the Nigerian government for several years, forced the civilian leader, Ernest Shonekan, to resign Wednesday and replaced him as head of Africa's most populous nation.

General Abacha, the defense minister, was a key figure in the coup that ended the civilian government in 1983 and put General Ibrahim Babangida in power in 1985.

Mr. Shonekan succeeded General Babangida on Aug. 26. Mr. Shonekan's resignation came against turmoil that was set off when the junta annulled the June civilian presidential election. (Page 2)

The Champion of Free Trade Isn't So Sure Anymore

By Lawrence Mallin
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — If the dramatic debate and the final vote on the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement demonstrate anything, it is the confusion, frustration and sheer terror created by shifts in world trade among ordinary people and their political representatives.

Europeans have already had a taste of it, from French farmers rioting against government bargaining away some of their trade privileges in the Uruguay Round of negoti-

ations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which are now coming to a climax and which the NAFTA vote is meant to support.

Even the trading nations of Asia, in their wariness toward the ideas about liberalized

NEWS ANALYSIS

trade along the Pacific Rim that President Bill Clinton will present to them in Seattle this week, have shown they believe that the free-trade theories that have made some of them rich

can be extended too far. What is most surprising is not that the United States, which raised the banner of free trade when it dominated world markets during the postwar battle against the economic dreams of its people to raise a million-man army — most of which is deployed at South Korea's doorstep.

After two decades of stagnant incomes and a decade of upheaval among industry to reorganize for global competition, NAFTA turned out to be what even Mr. Clinton conceded was a lightning rod for public fears.

Two vignettes: This week's cover of Time Magazine, long the voice of middle-class smugness, pictures a middle manager with briefcase and ledger running for his life over the headline: "What Ever Happened to the Great American Job? The Rules of the Game Have Changed Forever."

And Representative Mel Reynolds, Democrat from Illinois, said on television Tuesday night that among the anxious calls about

See NAFTA, Page 7

Kiosk

Book Review Page 9.

Dow Jones	Down 6.14	Trib Index	Up 0.18%
	3,704.83		110.15

The Dollar	New York	Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.703	1.706	
Pound	1.4784	1.4805	
Yen	108.28	108.78	
FF	5.898	5.900	

Bahrain	0.800	Din	Malta	0.25	C
Cyprus	1.00	£	Nigeria	45.00	Naira
Denmark	14.00	D.Kr.	Norway	15	N.Kr.
Finland	11	F.M.	Oman	1,000	Rials
Gibraltar	0.25	£	Qatar	1.00	Rials
Great Britain	0.25	£	Saudi Arabia	9.00	R.
Egypt	1.00	E.P.	South Africa	6	R.
Jordan	1	J.D.	U.A.E.	8.50	Dirh
Kenya	150	Sh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	1.70	
Kuwait	500	Pils			



Atalante's Bathing, an 1850 statue by Jean-Jacques Pradier, in the new Richelieu Wing.

A New Wing for Paris's Grande Dame

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

PARIS — The grandest of all the Grands Travaux, the gigantic Louvre projects that have sprung up in Paris for the last 15 years, will be inaugurated on Thursday with the dedication of the new, expanded version of the Louvre.

François Mitterrand, whose dream this has been since he became president in 1981, will cut a ribbon signaling the opening of the Grand Louvre. At long last, 200 years to the day since the opening of the Louvre Museum, all of this huge palace will be devoted to museum purposes.

But the Grand Louvre project, which will extend for at least another three years, consists first of the Richelieu Wing on the north side of the Cour Napoleon. Built between 1852 and 1857 by Napoleon III and vacated grudgingly by the Ministry of Finance in 1989, the wing was gutted and almost totally reconstructed by Mr. Pei's team and their French associates.

The wing will make the Louvre one of the world's three largest art museums, with the Metropolitan in New York and the Hermit-

age in St. Petersburg. Some 12,000 artworks will be on display in the 165 rooms and three covered courtyards of the new wing alone, a quarter of them brought from storage.

In addition, there is an underground shopping mall and spaces for fashion shows, another auditorium and a huge parking garage for cars and tourist buses. This is centered around an inverted pyramid designed by Mr. Pei, a glass skylight pointing down into the underground space. The 39 newly designed rooms for French painting in the Sully Wing, adjacent to the Richelieu Wing, were opened in December and count as part of this design phase.

The ceremonies on Thursday hardly represent the completion of the entire project, if so vast and diffuse an organism as the Louvre can ever be completed. "Such a large museum will never be finished," said Pierre Rosenberg, the Louvre's painting curator, last week.

Over the next three years, a third and final phase of Grand Louvre work will assure that visitors will come up against plywood walls

See LOUVRE, Page 2

STATESIDE / NEW CURRICULUMS

Senators Knock Out 19 Assault Weapons in New Anti-Crime Bill

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Wednesday to ban 19 military-style assault weapons as it moved toward a final vote on an omnibus anti-crime measure.

Senators tried to outdo each other with toughness as they added amendments to the \$22 billion bill, which already included money for new prisons and 100,000 new police officers.

"This legislation will stop the flow of the most deadly weapons on our streets," Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, said after her amendment to ban some assault weapons was approved by a 56-to-43 vote.

The Senate's mood was apparent when it voted, 73 to 26, to defeat a proposal by Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, to substitute mandatory life imprisonment without parole for the measure's many death penalty provisions.

Ms. Feinstein's measure was drafted to overcome some of the resistance from opponents of gun control. Her amendment would stop the manufacture, sale and possession of 19 specified semiautomatic assault weapons—including the AK-47—and bar the manufacture of models that imitate them. But it also would exempt more than 650 hunting weapons by name.

Once the Senate completes action on the overall bill, a conference committee of House and Senate must meet to iron out any differences.

Before adopting the assault

weapons ban, the Senate killed a proposal by Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, to speed and limit appeals by state death-row inmates who use the federal courts.

Both liberal and conservative senators differed with Mr. Specter over his language, although there was widespread support for limiting the so-called habeas corpus appeals. No further action was expected this year on the issue, which was separated from the larger crime bill to avoid jeopardizing it.

In other crime bill decisions the Senate:

- Approved, 74 to 25, a measure from Alfonso D'Amato, Republican of New York, that would make it easier to impose the death penalty on a person identified as a "drug kingpin." Under the new standards, the kingpin would not have to be responsible for any specific killing but would face capital punishment when drug quantities, or earnings from illegal drugs, are so large that there is an implied responsibility for overdose deaths.
- A kingpin could also be defined as one whose criminal enterprise has gross receipts of \$20 million or more during any 12-month period.
- Passed by voice vote an amendment by Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that would make it more difficult for judges to release inmates because of prison overcrowding. The language would require courts to evaluate claims of "cruel and unusual punishment" by the effect on individual inmates, not on the entire prison population.



SUBMERGED IN SPENCER — An Indiana town awash in floodwaters from the White River.

Today's Foreign Affairs Class: Economics and Environment

By Ken Brown
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — With the end of the Cold War eliminating the superpower tensions that guided two generations of diplomats, graduate schools of foreign affairs are shifting their focus to the complexities of world trade, new technologies and the environment.

"The foreign policy after the Cold War is going to be more concerned with economics and technology, and it's going to be more driven by the private sector than government," said Stephen F. Szabo, associate dean for academic affairs at Johns Hopkins University's Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies.

"There is a sense that security and traditional concerns that were associated with the Cold War have diminished in importance," said Mr. Szabo, who led a curriculum review that included the creation of a program in energy, environmental science and technology.

The changes have been felt most deeply in courses on international security and on the former Soviet Union, which had been mainstays of curriculums at the major universities around the country that offer

two-year master's degrees in international affairs.

But as such programs rush to meet the needs of a new generation of foreign affairs specialists, they are also struggling to preserve a focus that distinguishes them from business and other schools that are paying more attention to international issues, once the province of foreign affairs programs.

At the same time, the push for new curriculums is offering international affairs schools an opportunity to breathe new life into old courses.

Jeswald W. Salacuse, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, said: "We're looking at new issues. We're looking at old issues in new ways. And so I don't think anybody is teaching his or her material in exactly the same way it was taught before."

Among the examples of new directions cited by Mr. Salacuse are courses on conflict resolution and peacekeeping. The school is also bringing in anthropologists to teach a course on the cultural and ethnic roots of conflict.

At Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government,

Philip D. Zelikow, an assistant professor of public policy, has shifted the main international relations course from a bipolar view of world relations to an emphasis on combining economics and political science to develop policy choices.

Professors are now dwelling more on power relations that lie outside the classical East-West military balance that defined Cold War diplomacy.

Today's security programs focus on small regional and ethnic conflicts and peacekeeping, while Soviet studies programs concentrate on the process of building democracy and free markets in the former republics and the new nations being carved from the old empire.

Despite, or perhaps because of, the rapidly changing international scene, interest in foreign affairs programs has continued to grow.

According to a study by 12 of the 15 members of the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs, applications rose 63 percent between 1988 and 1992.

Of the 12,000 students who applied to the two-year master's degree programs at the top 15 schools in 1992, about 39 percent were admitted, the group said.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Senate Approves Compromise on Gay GIs

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's compromise "don't ask, don't tell" policy allowing homosexuals in the military got final congressional approval on Wednesday in the Senate.

The Senate approved, 77 to 22, a \$261 billion defense authorization allowing Mr. Clinton to carry out the policy and sent the bill to the president to be signed into law. The House approved it on Monday.

The bill also repeals a post-World War II ban against women serving on U.S. warships. Congress had repealed a similar law prohibiting women from flying warplanes but is following a presidential commission recommendation that women not fight in ground warfare.

The authorization for U.S. defense programs next year also releases \$4 billion for a maximum 20 radar-evading B-2 stealth bombers and allows the Pentagon to buy up to six more C-17 cargo planes, if problems are fixed.

The \$261 billion authorization is \$2.5 billion less than Mr. Clinton asked and \$13 billion less than this year's allocation.

Passage marked final congressional approval to a compromise in the controversy that exploded days after Mr. Clinton became president over his plan to allow homosexuals in the military. Homosexual groups say they will challenge the compromise in court. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, in an address to the General Assembly's administrative and budgetary committee:

"Press reports exaggerate. But let me tell you, I cannot justify to the taxpayers of my country some of the personnel arrangements, the sweetheart pension deals, the lack of accountability, the waste of resources, the duplication of effort and the lack of attention to the bottom line that we so often see around here." (Reuters)

Away From Politics

- A judge blocked the repeal of Cincinnati's gay rights law. Judge Arthur Spiegel of the U.S. District Court ruled that the repeal, approved by voters earlier this month, unfairly infringed on the rights of homosexuals and ordered the change not be carried out.
- U.S. Catholic bishops voted to make it easier to dismiss priests who sexually abuse minors. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops, meeting in Washington, overwhelmingly approved asking the Vatican to lift the church's five-year statute of limitations on dismissals in cases involving sexual abuse of minors. The vote was 219 to 5.
- A code punishing "racially demeaning" speech will be dropped by the University of Pennsylvania as of June 30. Six months ago the university charged a white student with racial harassment for calling five black sorority sisters "water buffalo." But the university's new leaders said the code was "not the best solution to the problems of racism in our community."
- If abortions are legal, why not assisted suicides, a Detroit judge asked while challenging prosecutors trying Dr. Jack Kevorkian. The Wayne County circuit judge, Richard Kaufman, also said he was not prepared to rule on the constitutionality of Michigan's 8-month-old ban on assisted suicide. He said he would issue a written ruling soon.
- A prison dope smuggling operation was ended as federal authorities charged 17 current and former District of Columbia Corrections Department employees with taking bribes and helping to supply a long-flourishing drug trade inside the Lorton Correctional Complex in Northern Virginia. Four inmates and a juvenile also were charged with taking part in various schemes to smuggle cocaine, heroin and cash to inmates. (AP, WP, Reuters, NYT)

The American Chamber of Commerce in France
 & The American University of Paris present

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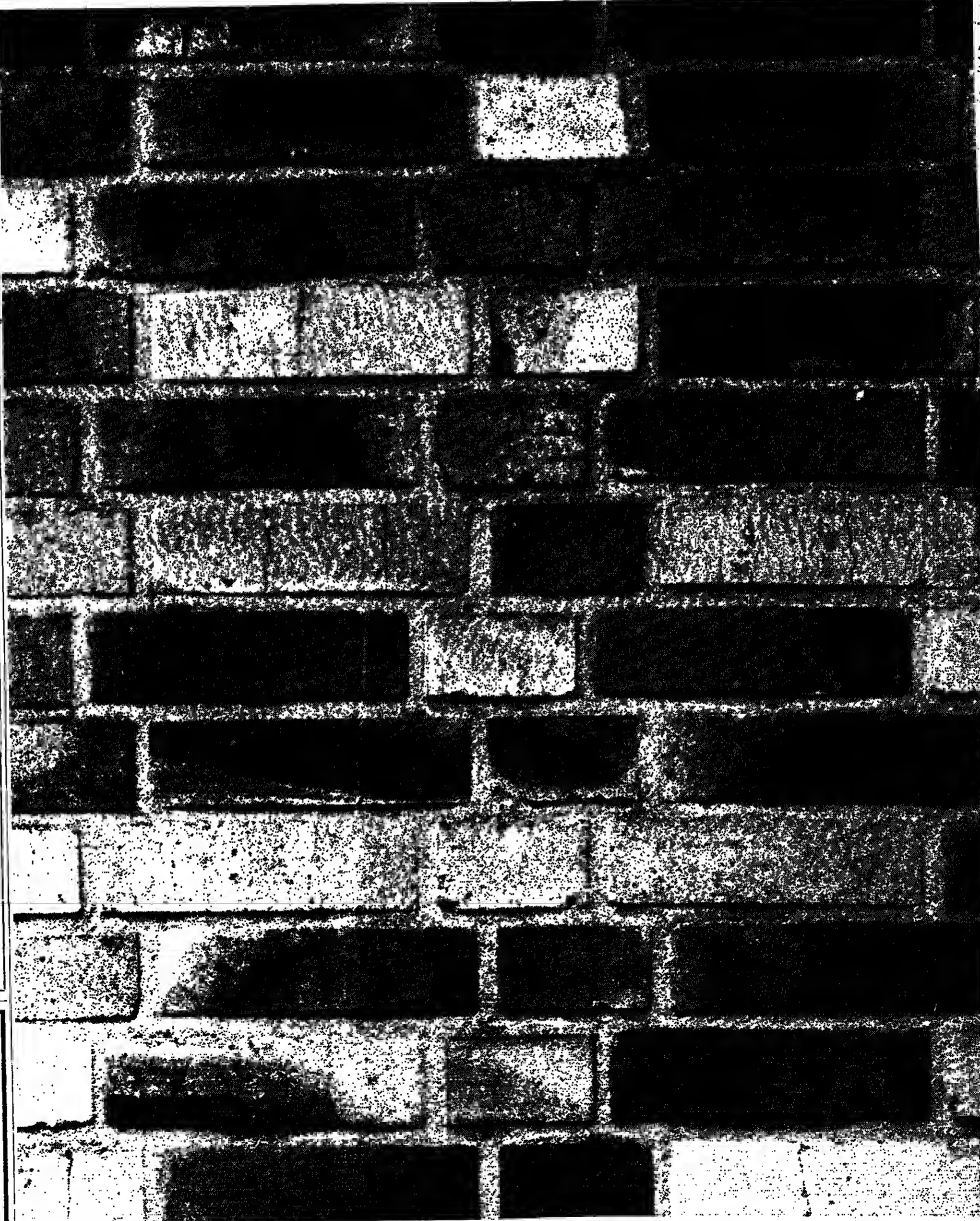
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THE EUROPEAN
 THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR EUROPE

Handwritten Arabic text: "البريد الإلكتروني"

U.S. Wrongfully Withheld Evidence On Demjanjuk, Appeals Court Rules

The Associated Press
CINCINNATI — A federal appeals court ruled Wednesday that the government had wrongfully withheld evidence that could have helped John Demjanjuk fight his extradition to Israel to stand trial as the Nazi death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said its own order authorizing Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition in 1986 was tainted because of prosecutorial misconduct that amounted to fraud on the court.

Government lawyers "acted with reckless disregard for the truth," the court said in the unanimous ruling. It did not say whether sanctions against the Justice Department lawyers should be pursued.

The Justice Department declined

to comment. "We are reading the opinion," a spokesman said.

Mr. Demjanjuk, a retired Cleveland auto worker, returned to the United States in September after the Israeli Supreme Court overturned his conviction and death sentence, based on evidence that someone else was Ivan, a brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland during World War II.

Mr. Demjanjuk was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 and convicted in Israel in 1988. In overturning his conviction, the Israeli Supreme Court said that although Mr. Demjanjuk was not Ivan, there was evidence that he had been a guard at other Nazi camps, notably Sobibor in Poland, where 250,000 Jews died.

"Justice has been done and God

bless America," said Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law, Ed Nishnic, after the ruling on Wednesday.

It sets the stage for a deportation fight, which the Justice Department has long been on record as saying it is prepared to wage.

The court found that the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations had failed to give Mr. Demjanjuk and the court documents that could have supported his claim that he had been wrongly identified as Ivan. The court said it would not rule on allegations that Mr. Demjanjuk might have been involved in other war crimes.

Mr. Demjanjuk has said that he spent most of the war as a prisoner of war of the Germans. A native of Ukraine, he was drafted into the Soviet Army.



NOSING AROUND NORWAY — A policeman and a bomb-detecting dog on a training session Wednesday in Oslo. The dog is one of 12 bought from Belfast as Norway takes security measures for next February's Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Saturday Night Fever in Spain: Deadly Fad on Road to Valencia

A deadly form of Saturday night fever has taken a heavy toll among Spanish youth. Seeking thrills and perhaps a brief escape from a future derailed by poor employment prospects — young people have devised a macabre weekend routine that involves driving in a single night from Madrid to Valencia, 350 kilometers (215 miles) away on the Mediterranean coast.

What makes the drive on this always crowded highway particularly hazardous is that the young people stop at every nightclub along the way, to dance, drink and sometimes take drugs. Many of these clubs are temporary affairs, often large tents, where amphetamines and other drugs are sold.

The result: A large number of fatal accidents in which cars have hurtled at high speeds into pylons or ditches, often leaving no sign that brakes had been applied. On a recent weekend, 15 young people died in three such accidents.

Police crackdowns on the clubs have not been as effective as hoped. Consumption of the drugs they sell is not illegal in Spain, and dealers have to be caught in the act.

These suicidal drives, involving youths of every background, have led to considerable debate in Spain, both over law enforcement failures and the bleak futures many young people face.

Around Europe

A decades-old agreement between Germany and its two largest churches, under which pastoral service is provided to the military on an official basis, is coming under fire. The pact originated under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at a time when he and Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss were seeking the support of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches for the rearmament of the Federal Republic, reports the weekly Der Spiegel.

Today, Bonn pays the 230 military pastors a total of 48 million Deutsche marks a year (\$28 million); the churches receive an additional 30

million marks to support the program. The military pastors are, in effect, state officials.

Many Protestants, particularly from former East Germany, object to what they consider the coziness of the relationship. There have been growing calls for a radical separation of church and state.

The Roman Catholic Church has remained generally supportive of the system. Shortly after reunification, the Catholic's military bishop, Johannes Dyba, sent several dozen priests into East German barracks.

You may not be able to set your watch by the buses in London and Birmingham, but there will at least be fewer of those long, uncertain waits in the rain, wondering if a bus will come. In a pilot program under way in northwest London, buses on the Sudbury-King's Cross route are linked by radio to a central computer, which relays projected arrival times to electronic displays at bus stops, reports The Independent of London. In Birmingham, a similar program, set to begin next summer, will use satellite technology.

A campaign by the RATP, the Paris transit authority, intended to show a sense of gender fairness has been backfiring. One advertisement states, "If women, like men, can drive buses, it's because for us, buses have no sex." This caused Le Point, a weekly, to arch its editorial eyebrows: "Does this mean that if buses did have a sex — and why not, the RATP is free to think what it wants — women would not be allowed to drive?" The RATP also says: "Of the 3,840 buses on the road every day, 575 are driven by women. We can never do more to give you peace of mind." This, too, perplexes Le Point. "Are we to have peace of mind," it asks, "because 575 drivers are women, in which case there aren't enough, or because there are only 575 out of 3,840 — in which case there are too many?"

Passengers on British Airways flights from London to Paris have expressed shock and dismay at the latest experiment in in-flight food — the croissant with ketchup.

French passengers were particularly upset. "I never believed it was true," said one Frenchman, Pierre Edelman. "It's sacrilege, and it could only happen in England."

Brian Knowlton

Italy Inquiry Even Digs Into Graves

Reuters
TURIN — Italy's corruption scandal has reached into the grave: All 21 of Turin's municipal gravediggers are under arrest for robbing corpses.

The gravediggers were arrested Tuesday on suspicion of selling jewelry and gold teeth stolen from exhumed corpses.

The arrests came after an inquiry into cemetery contracts had heard that gold teeth extracted from bodies were being sold to dentists in a scheme to reuse them for the living.

The gravediggers were charged with conspiracy to embezzle and desecration of corpses.

"I never imagined that corruption and hunger for money could

also reach the threshold of the loving memory of our dead and cause the desecration of their tombs," said Cardinal Giovanni Salardini of Turin.

The magistrates said the workers stole rings, jewels and gold teeth during routine exhumations to move bodies from graves to above-ground crypts after 10 to 15 years underground because of limited space at the cemetery.

The workers then gave the stolen goods to the cemetery's directors, Antonio Bellini and Carlo Cagliero, who were arrested last week on accusations of selling the loot.

The police found about 40 gold teeth, carefully marked and bagged for sale, in Mr. Bellini's office and

other valuables in the home of Mr. Cagliero, the magistrates said.

League Member Resigns
 The first prominent member of the Northern League to be embroiled in Italy's corruption scandal resigned his Senate seat on Wednesday, Reuters reported from Rome.

Giuseppe Leoni said he offered his resignation in order to clear his name in a corruption probe by magistrates in his home town of Varese. The magistrates warned Mr. Leoni on Nov. 10 that he was suspected of breaking party financing laws, tax fraud, false accounting and issuing of false receipts. Mr. Leoni has denied the accusations.

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CHINA: Ready to Deal?

Continued from Page 1

course that one Western diplomat in Beijing called "one of the boldest" initiatives undertaken by the Communist leadership since the 1970s.

That was the year in which Mr. Deng, arguing before an earlier Central Committee, won support for the first steps of the economic reform program that China has pursued for 15 years.

The diplomat, speaking with a group of reporters, said these new steps were just as "fraught with the risks of social unrest" as the earlier ones, perhaps more so, as the consequences of new reforms "break the iron rice bowls" in China's state-owned industries, where Communism has for 45 years guaranteed jobs and lifetime security without demanding performance.

Social unrest poses the greatest threat to the Communist Party's monopolistic control in China. The absence of Mr. Deng would only deepen the regime's insecurity, because in four decades of Communist rule there has never been a predetermined handover of power that has succeeded.

Concern about political stability in the wake of Mr. Deng's departure explains in part the speed with which China and the United States have been rushing this fall to repair their relations even as they battle it out in a series of disputes over human rights.

For the Planners, a Time to Decide

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — One of the key questions that the United States will have to answer in meetings with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum countries in Seattle over the next few days is whether it will treat East Asia as a partner rather than a threat, officials and analysts in the region say.

While youth clearly marks President Bill Clinton as a new generation American, many Asian leaders are puzzled and troubled that having won the Cold War, the United States frequently acts as though it has dangerous new economic enemies in East Asia, particularly China and Japan.

"Unfortunately, with the end of the Cold War, U.S. policies toward China, Japan and the countries of East Asia have not been guided by strategic and economic considerations as they used to be," said Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister. "Issues of human rights and democracy have become an obsession with the U.S. media, Congress and the administration."

This, he asserted, has distracted attention away from the major challenge the world faces in the next century: "Whether China will become a constructive and

cooperative partner of the U.S. Europe and Japan in maintaining world peace, stability and prosperity."

In a panel discussion Monday, Mr. Lee warned that the "baiting" of China by American human-rights groups, and the threatened withdrawal of most favored nation trade status by the Congress and Clinton administration for violations of human rights and missile technology transfers, "risks turning China into a long-term adversary of the U.S."

Appearing on the same panel in Singapore, Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, said that the Clinton administration had managed this year to "assault" the Japanese on trade and the Chinese on human rights without making up its mind on a simple proposition — "If you want to fight one of them politically, you need the other."

Noordin Sopiee, director-general of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur, said it was significant that when Mr. Clinton realized the other day that he had a major fight on his hands with Congress over ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement, he resorted to East Asian scare tactics.

"One of his selling points was

that if Congress failed to pass NAFTA, the Japanese would come in and exploit the Mexican market and this would be bad for the U.S.," Mr. Noordin said. "That shows he regards the Japanese as bad guys."

Mr. Noordin added, however, that he did not think the Clinton administration "believes in many of the things it does per se."

"I think they do it because they have to bow to Congress, public opinion, the media and other pressure groups," he said.

Bob Hawke, a former Australian prime minister, said he thought the United States was uncertain and fearful as its economy declined while those of Japan, China and other East Asian nations grew stronger. Uncertainty and fear, however, are "unsubstantial and dangerous foundations for policy."

Bernard K. Gordon, a professor of political science at the University of New Hampshire, said the Clinton administration had put far too much emphasis on the dollar size of U.S. trade deficits with Japan, China and other countries in the region, and far too little on East Asia's appetite for American goods and services.

"While many Americans know that the country's largest trade deficit is with Japan, how many know that Japan is America's

largest overseas market, especially for American manufactured products, and that Japan's imports of U.S. goods have risen sharply in almost every recent year," he said.

East Asian leaders worry that foreign policy under Mr. Clinton often lacked consistency and a clear focus based on long-term national interests.

Policy toward the region appears to have been fragmented into a series of bilateral issues, each driven by one or more domestic concerns within the United States.

Ali Alatas, Indonesia's foreign minister, said that if Washington carried out its threat to impose economic sanctions on East Asian nations that failed to live up to American human rights and labor standards, it could damage U.S. trade and other relations with the region.

"Philosophers can be pure, but states must be responsible," he said.

East Asian officials are virtually unanimous in arguing that the Clinton administration should not allow concerns about human rights, democracy or even arms transfers to disrupt growing U.S. trade and investment with the region, which they argue offers the best hope for an American economic revival.

U.S. and Japan Square Off Over Technical Exchanges

By David Holley
Los Angeles Times Staff

TOKYO — Technical exchange among Pacific Rim nations, ranging from creating new materials for lightweight cars to cleaning up China's polluted air, will be a major theme in Seattle.

Japan wants the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to provide a structure for technical cooperation of the kind that Tokyo has promoted in its own aid programs in Asia. These have used Japanese capital and technology to build up infrastructure, industries and human talent that bolster prosperity throughout the region.

"We are trying to find a multilateral approach," said Tsuyoshi Nakai, director of international technical cooperation at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "APEC can be a nice place for that."

But Washington is lukewarm. Some U.S. officials fear that Tokyo's proposals could sidetrack the goal of more balanced technical exchanges between the United States and Japan.

The ground rules for trade talks now under way between the two nations list access to technology, which traditionally has largely flowed from the United States into Japan, as a key issue.

"We're trying to address access

to technology as a bilateral issue, and the Japanese want to expand it into an APEC-type issue," said a U.S. diplomat, who spoke on the condition that he not be named.

"We're not in total agreement with that. In some ways, it may be an attempt by the Japanese to direct the entire focus of the issue away from a bilateral problem."

Still, U.S. representatives are taking part in working groups within the Asia-Pacific forum that aim to promote greater cooperation in fields such as technical training, energy development and telecommunications. The forum's first meeting on industrial science and technology was held in Japan in September. A plan produced at that conference, outlining principles of cooperation and dates for future meetings, is expected to receive high-level approval in Seattle, Mr. Nakai said.

As an example of the type of cooperation that Japan would like to promote, Mr. Nakai cited a Japan-Singapore research project aimed at developing composite materials using aluminum-lithium alloys that would be useful in making automobiles and many other products.

Another proposal would link research institutes in Malaysia and Japan in a study of advanced casting technology for more effective

use of Malaysian resources in machine building.

Japan also has a deep interest in promoting clean-energy technology in China. Pollution there is bad enough to affect parts of Japan with acid rain.

The United States seems far more concerned with the pattern of technical exchange between itself and Japan.

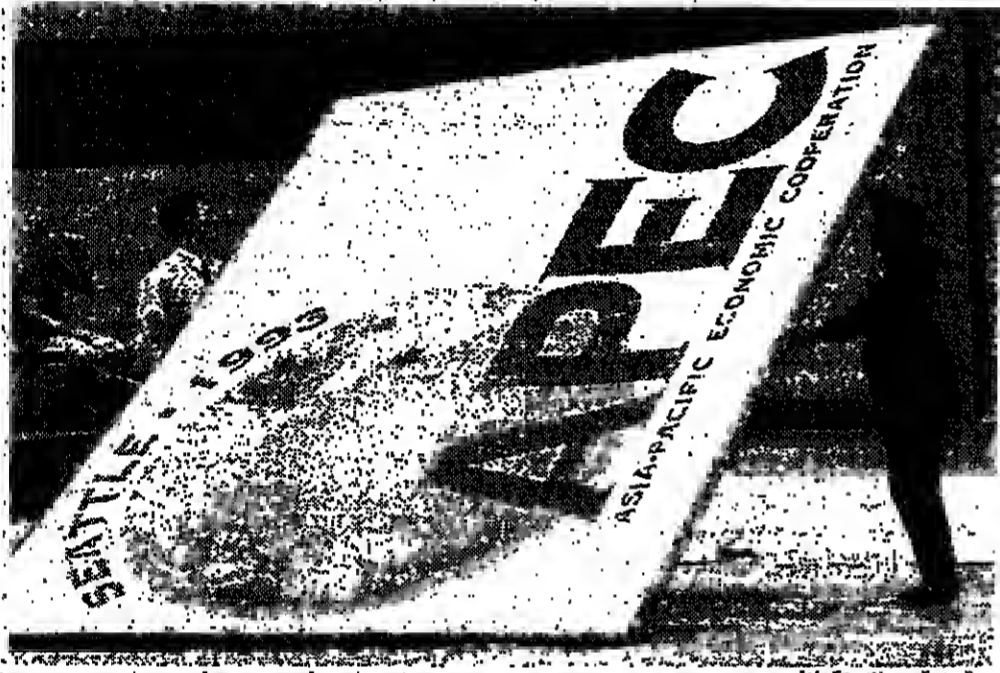
"One of the problems we have bilaterally with the Japanese is that there's not an even balance in the exchange of technology," the U.S. diplomat said. "Part of it is our fault."

About 40,000 Japanese students are now in U.S. educational institutions, many with access to first-class research facilities, while only about 1,400 U.S. students are studying in Japan, he said.

In the business world, he added, much innovative U.S. research and development is done by small entrepreneurial firms.

"They go in with some money, they make a discovery and they need to recoup that money," he said. "So they're very open to selling that product or idea immediately."

In Japan, technological research is usually conducted by large corporations that use the results themselves rather than selling them to others.



Workers preparing an APEC sign at the press center in Seattle's Convention Center.

Keeping Track Of the Events

Bloomberg Business News

Following is a schedule of events. All times are Pacific standard time.

Thursday
9 A.M.-5:30 P.M.: Ministerial meeting.
7-8:30 P.M.: Reception for ministers and delegates.

Friday
All Day: Leaders arrive.
9-11 A.M.: Ministerial meeting and plenary session.
11:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.: News conference of ministers.
3:30-5:30 P.M.: Pacific North-West Ballet at Seattle Opera House.

Saturday
All Day: Leaders hold bilateral meetings at Tillicum Indian Village on Blake Island.
2 P.M.: Wrap-up meeting.

SUMMIT: Pacific-Asian Leaders Are Pushing for a Global Trade Pact

Continued from Page 1

of the Blair House accord would tend to further isolate France in the GATT dispute. But some analysts believe that an attempt by the United States and other APEC nations to pressure France on accepting lower farm subsidies will be seen by Paris as merely "a good political game" as one put it, but largely hollow.

Mr. Kim explained Asia's urgency in pressing for a GATT accord this way: "The trade-driven economies of the Asia Pacific would be especially vulnerable if the Uruguay Round were to fail. And by the same token, they stand to gain the most from a successful conclusion."

Members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are Canada, the United States, Japan, China, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. Only Brunei, China and

Taiwan are not GATT members, but the United States is supporting China's admission.

Some Asian nations that are wary of transforming the fledgling forum from a consultative organization into a stronger policymaking group may be especially eager to see GATT succeed. If it fails, they could face renewed pressure from countries like the United States and Australia to fill the GATT void with an Asia-wide trade agreement.

This is the heart of Washington's threat to the European Community — that Asia can be an "antidote" to a breakdown in the GATT talks.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said recently: "If Europe blocks efforts to expand trade, it will be hurting itself most. U.S. trade will continue to expand with Asia and Latin America, and Europe will be left out."

But the Asia-Pacific forum clearly will not swallow any antidote that Washington alone prescribes. The expected joint statements on

GATT would be the most significant area of agreement among the Asia-Pacific forum nations, but there are other, more obscure, issues on which they will agree during their three days of talks.

The forum ministers will announce the creation of a Committee on Trade and Investment that in the future will recommend what one U.S. official called "concrete agreements" to liberalize trade within Asia and create a more attractive investment climate.

While no trade deals will be signed in Seattle, the forum ministers plan to direct several existing committees to seek firm steps toward reducing the cost of doing business in the Pacific. Among these would be efforts to bring more uniformity to customs and telecommunications rules and to clarify rules on capital investment. Declarations on tourism, energy and marine resources are also expected.

"I would expect that what we are

about to do in Seattle this week will be more about little steps than big leaps," said Roy MacLaren, Canada's trade minister. "But they will still be steps on the path toward freer, more transparent, more rule-based Pacific trade."

The admission of Mexico and Papua New Guinea as new APEC members is almost certain to be announced. Some member nations, fearful that APEC could grow too large, are vetoing the application of Chile.

Less formal membership requests are pending from Russia, India, Pakistan, Macao, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Ecuador and Peru, according to a U.S. official, and the European Community is seeking observer status.

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Mexico (Mexico City)	800-777
Netherlands	135-8777
Netherlands	8000-015
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Paraguay	050-12-877
Peru	15
Paraguay	006-12-900
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Not Content With Draining Their Marshes, Saddam Hits Shiites With Chemicals

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

HUWAZIAH MARSH, Iraq — Government forces in Iraq have stepped up a campaign to empty wide sections of the country's southern marshlands. The campaign has included what some witnesses described as chemical-weapons attacks against opposition Shiite Muslims.

Residents and Shiite guerrillas said Iraqi engineers had diverted water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, drying up more than half the huge wetlands and pushing thousands of people deeper into the marshes and into Iran. The operation has also forced an unknown number to surrender to Iraqi troops, who have interned families in barren detention centers.

Although the draining began in August, guerrillas said the crackdown had been accelerated. The campaign has also included random shelling, the burning of villages and summary executions.

People along the border with Iran said they had witnessed a chemical-weapons attack by Iraqi forces. A copy of what appeared to be Iraqi military documents buttressed their account.

United Nations investigators arrived Sunday in Tehran to investigate allegations of chemical attacks. They interviewed two refugees who said they had witnessed such Iraqi attacks. Reuters reported from Tehran, quoting a spokesman for the Shiite rebels, Abu Hassan.

Rebel commanders and survivors estimate that 50,000 Shiites have been killed since the uprising after the Gulf War, and that as many as one-third of the 200,000 residents have fled the marshes in the last five months.

The Iraqi government, whose leadership is predominantly Sunni Muslim, maintains that it is only hunting down deserters and crimi-

nals, and that its extensive diversion of water is aimed at reclaiming 150 million acres (about 60 million hectares) of land for farming.

The marshes make up about one-third of Iraq's southern provinces. American satellite photographs in March showed that one-third of the Amara Marsh was dry, as were large patches of the Huwaziah Marsh. The marshes, which cover 6,000 square miles, include huge banks of reeds, lagoons and rice paddies, and the residents of the island villages have been self-sufficient for thousands of years.

The effects of the Iraqi campaign were evident during a two-day trip with Shiite rebels.

Water levels in the Huwaziah Marsh have sunk by several feet, often forcing guerrillas out of their skiffs to wade through knee-deep mud and weeds. The rebels are often unable to find fish and must subsist on bread and tea.

Families are occasionally seen paddling toward Iran, nursing sick and emaciated children. Fresh water is so precious that it sells for \$1 a bucket. The diversion of rivers has also killed off the lumbering water buffalo that were a common sight.

Iran said 60,000 Iraqis had fled there since 1991, when the uprisings of the Kurds in the north and the Shiites in the south were crushed by President Saddam Hussein. In the last three months, refugees have been arriving at a rate of 20 to 30 a day.

But the effort to flee has become especially difficult since the construction of a double embankment, wide enough to support tanks, that slices through the Huwaziah Marsh. The embankment encircles most of the Amara Marsh's residents.

Shiites represent 60 percent of Iraq's 20 million people and have long resented the

A Skirmish in Dwindling Wetlands

New York Times Service

HUWAZIAH MARSH, Iraq — The violence of the Iraqi campaign against Shiite rebels in the marshlands is starkly clear.

As a skiff with a half-dozen Shiites and this reporter turned into a canal flanked by reeds that towered several feet above, Iraqi soldiers, hidden on an elevated platform, opened fire. Bullets skimmed across the water, slashing the reeds and whizzing past the startled Shiites.

"Back! Back!" shouted Abu Ahmed, 23, who was perched on the bow. The Shiites returned fire with AK-47s, but the soldiers were hidden behind dense foliage.

Ali Abda Rahza, manning the outboard motor, steered to port and squatted for cover. The green fiberglass skiff made what seemed to be an agonizingly slow arch before it began

to race away. Empty cartridges clanked to the deck and the acrid smell of gunfire hovered below the gunwales.

A few hundred yards away, the boat darted into the reeds and the engine was cut. Iraqi speedboats, mounted with light machine guns, can easily overpower the small skiffs of the rebels. When the attack craft were detected, the rebels wait for them to pass by.

"Peace be upon the prophet Mohammed," Abu Hasham said in a whisper. The other Shiites said in unison, "The peace of Allah be upon him."

The men sat in silence, their ears still ringing from the firefight.

When the sun began to set, the engine was started. Darkness, the rebels said, offered the best hope of escape to their base camps over the border in Iran. —CHRIS HEDGES

domination of the government and businesses by Sunni Muslims. Most rebels belong to a group known as the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq and have been battling the government for a decade.

The rebel bands, armed with light weapons and a few grenade launchers, carry out ambushes and other attacks. About 10,000 operate out of small camps in Iran, although many camps have been rendered uninhabitable by the drop in the water level.

In August 1992, the United States and some Gulf allies declared a ban on Iraqi flights south of the 32d parallel after receiving reports that the Shiites were under air

attack. But the planes patrolling the zone can take no action to deter ground attacks.

People who live in the zone say the flight ban prompted the government to step up the ground campaign.

"Saddam Hussein took the establishment of this zone very seriously, more seriously than perhaps the West," said Ali Abda Rahza, the Geneva representative of the Supreme Council. "He decided that he would have to finish off the Shiites in the marshland as quickly as possible."

Shortly after the flight ban was established, Iraqi engineers began building dikes and canals to divert water away from the marshes.

Army units keep out all food and medicine. The burning of clusters of reed huts has become commonplace.

In some ways, the operation resembles Mr. Saddam's crackdown on the Kurds in 1988, which included the use of chemical weapons. The offensive drove Kurdish rebels into Turkey and Iran and left large tracts of the north uninhabited. The government evacuated and then destroyed 4,000 villages, and tens of thousands of Kurds disappeared, Kurdish leaders said.

But after Baghdad crushed a Kurdish uprising in March 1991, the Gulf allies set up a security zone to convince the Kurds who had fled that it would be safe to return.

The apparent use of chemical weapons has profoundly shaken the morale of the Shiite leaders.

Asatullah Halid Mohammedawi, 24, a former university student from Basra, left the marshland three weeks ago after being wounded in a fight with Iraqi troops.

On the morning of Sept. 26, he said, he and several other guerrillas were eating a breakfast of tea and bread outside a village, Karlet Eloui, about 15 miles northeast of Basra, when they saw armored personnel carriers advancing. Most of the 1,000 families in the village had already fled.

After an hour of shelling, they heard artillery shells land, but with a dull thud, not the usual explosion.

"These shells sent up a white cloud," said Nasruddin Mohammed Taki Mohammedawi, 27, who also witnessed the attack. "We did not know what it was. It rose above the village and then settled over the houses."

The guerrillas said that they were then attacked by Iraqi troops but that they were able to overpower them.

Mohammedawi. "This was new. Then when we went inside one of the armored personnel carriers, we saw that the battle orders for the company called for a chemical assault."

Rebel leaders provided a copy of what they said were the captured documents written in a notebook in Arabic and dated Sept. 26. The battle orders, numbered 1 to 15, state that chemical weapons are to be used to retake the village and that "each soldier must be instructed on how to respond during the chemical attack."

Villagers who returned three days after the attack to search for belongings said the area had been devastated.

"Trees and plants were withered and yellow," said a villager, Hussain Karim, who has now fled to Iran. "The cows, the dogs, the birds, and even the water snakes had died. But for some reason, the victims had been removed by the troops. We saw no bodies."

Although the Shiites have produced witnesses to the attack, they have failed to produce any victims, whose wounds and blood samples might help determine the agent used.

But chemical weapons experts said the reported effects, including the deaths of animals, matched the effects of nerve gas.

"With low-level concentrations of nerve gas, the first thing it does is paralyze the lungs," said Steven P. T. Rose, a professor of biology at the Open University in London and a specialist in chemical weapons. "If they found dead animals, this also fits with nerve gas. The point that does not fit is the report of dead plants."

"Animals are killed by nerve gas, but plants are not," Mr. Rose said. "I suspect the Iraqis may use some kind of a mixture that includes a defoliant, such as that which the Americans used in Vietnam. What is interesting is that the reports now from the south and the north are consistent."

Bosnian Serb Is Defiant As Hague Trial Starts

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The Yugoslav war crimes tribunal opened Wednesday with the leader of Bosnia's Serbs already threatening to make a mockery of its proceedings. It was the first war crimes tribunal to convene since the Nuremberg trials after World War II. The 11 tribunal judges were sworn in at the Peace Palace, home of the International Court of Justice, the United Nations judicial arm.

The United Nations Security Council set up the tribunal in response to mass killings, rape and torture, and the uprooting of entire ethnic populations in the Balkans.

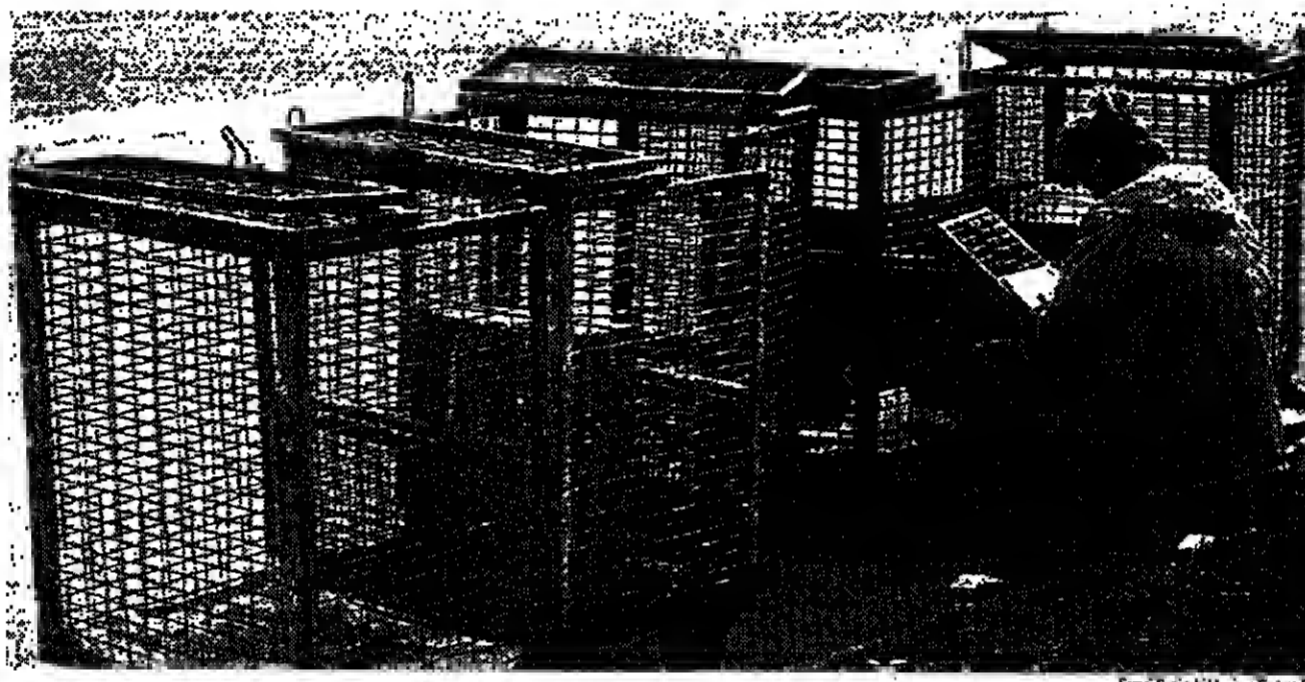
Unable to try suspects in absentia, the tribunal can demand their extradition. But the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has already said that any Serb-ruled region of Bosnia will not extradite suspects.

The United States has named Mr. Karadzic and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia as possible war criminals.

The United Nations' top lawyer promised that the Security Council would lend its muscle to the hearings. But Carl-August Fleischhauer refused to specify how UN influence could be applied.

In a speech at the opening ceremony, Mr. Fleischhauer said the tribunal demonstrated the Security Council's determination to put an end to war crimes in former Yugoslavia, bring war criminals to justice and "break the seemingly endless cycle of ethnic violence and retribution."

Mr. Fleischhauer, the UN under-secretary-general for legal affairs, conceded that factions in the former Yugoslavia have refused to cooperate with war crimes investigations.



SHORTAGES IN UKRAINE — A vegetable vendor at her empty stand in the Ukraine capital, Kiev, counting her money on Wednesday with the help of an abacus. Deliveries of food have been limited because of a fuel shortage in the former Soviet republic.

NATO Security Idea Frustrates Hungary Budapest Says It Falls Short

By David B. Ottaway and Peter Maass

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Facing political turmoil on its southern border with Yugoslavia, Hungary has welcomed a U.S. proposal of a "Partnership for Peace" with NATO but also expressed disappointment that the offer falls far short of the security guarantees it desperately seeks.

Hungary's concerns underscore an uncertain security situation in the former Communist nations of Eastern Europe, which were left adrift by the dissolution of the Soviet-imposed Warsaw Pact.

These nations have yet to find a new formula for security relations among themselves or with the U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Western Europe.

Under the proposal, NATO would sign agreements with individual former Warsaw Pact nations for limited military cooperation.

The notion was introduced by the U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, at a meeting of NATO defense ministers in Trarantunde, Germany, last month.

"We welcome the U.S. proposal for a Partnership in Peace," Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky said in an interview. "It accepts the idea of expanding NATO and it prepares participating countries for military collaboration."

But Defense Minister Lejos Fur said he did not know "what the United States means by this Partnership for Peace," except that it did not guarantee NATO would come to the rescue of Hungary.

"Hopefully, it's a step toward NATO integration, which is our aim," Mr. Fur said in a separate interview. "But, unfortunately it does not give us what we need—a guarantee of security. We shouldn't think it's a solution to the security problem of Central Europe."

The security problem facing Hungary has been intensified by a U.S. decision to bar the sale of sophisticated American aircraft or other weapons to East European nations to avoid antagonizing Russia and upsetting the regional balance of power.

The Bush administration blocked Hungary from buying used U.S.-built F-16 aircraft from Belgium, forcing it to turn to Russia to find modern aircraft as the keystone of its new air defense system.

The new policy toward Eastern Europe is expected to be formally adopted by NATO members at their summit meeting in January. President Bill Clinton is planning to meet the leaders of Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland, in Prague, to discuss the new relationship with NATO, according to officials in Budapest.

The Partnership for Peace concept is basically intended as a substitute for an earlier proposal to enlarge NATO's membership to include the former Communist states. The Clinton administration opposes such an enlargement because it would involve extending the U.S. and West European security umbrella over Eastern Europe, with the risk of alienating Russia.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher chose to come to Hungary first to explain the new U.S. offer because of Hungary's strategic location bordering Serbia, the dominant republic in what remains of Yugoslavia, according to U.S. officials. He was here Oct. 20, before his tour of former Soviet countries, the same day Mr. Aspin spoke in Trarantunde.

The partnership proposal, as sketched by these officials, would include joint military exercises, political consultations and planning between NATO and any of the former East bloc nations that chose to do so.

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Yeltsin Begins Drive To Tackle Crime Wave

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin announced a broad package of anti-crime measures on Wednesday, including expanded police powers and tough visa restrictions designed to tackle a rapidly expanding crime wave that has hit major Russian cities since the collapse of communism.

The announcement came less than four weeks before parliamentary elections, with polls showing that voters are most concerned about crime and the economy.

The measures were issued as news reports circulated on the mysterious death of a 35-year-old American who worked for the Moscow office of Ernst & Young, an accounting firm. The American, Michael Dasaro, was found dead in his bathtub Saturday. The Moscow Times reported.

[Mr. Dasaro apparently died a natural death. The Associated Press quoted the police as saying Wednesday.

[Vladimir Danilin, head of the Moscow Police Department's section for crimes against foreigners, said forensic experts had found no signs of violence on Mr. Dasaro's body and no water in his lungs to confirm a rumor that he might have been drowned. Mr. Danilin confirmed that the police found signs of a probable robbery, but he gave no further details.]

Mr. Yeltsin's press service said the president had approved a plan to prepare anti-crime laws and decrees starting before the end of the year and extending into the first part of 1994.

Although the details were not immediately available, the plan appears to include giving the police powers to search passengers, luggage and cargo in public or private transportation.

The package also provides for better pay and housing for policemen, and increases protection for judges, the police, witnesses and

Lucia Popp, 54, Lyric Soprano, Dies

New York Times Service

LUCIA POPP, a lyric soprano who sang with a silken clarity that made her a favorite in Mozart and Strauss roles, died Tuesday in Munich. She was 54 years old and lived in Zurich.

The cause was a brain tumor, said Mariëdi Anders, her manager. An elegant, flexible interpreter whose voice had a light, transparent texture, Miss Popp brought emotional depth and perspective to a wide variety of roles. Early in her career, her accurate, silvery coloratura made her an ideal Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute."

Later, as her voice matured and grew more rounded, she made an affecting Pamina in the same work. She sang all the major soprano roles in a Mozart cycle staged by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle in Cologne in the 1970s, and recorded many of them. She was also exceptional as both Sophie and the Marschallin in Strauss's "Rosenkavalier."

But although Mozart and Strauss were specialties, Miss Popp's repertory also included everything from Handel oratorios and Mahler symphonies to Janacek, Puccini and Wagner operas. She was also an incomparably communicative recitalist. Her last performances were recitals in Vienna, Dresden and Frankfurt in late September and early October.

Gregory R. Anrig, 61, Head Of Educational Testing Firm

New York Times Service

GREGORY RICHARD ANRIG, 61, head of the company that created the aptitude tests taken by millions of American students, died Sunday of cancer at the Princeton Medical Center in Princeton, New Jersey.

Mr. Anrig had been president since 1981 of the Educational Testing Service of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, the oldest and largest creator of standardized examinations. Its products include the Scholastic Assessment Test, or SAT, which 1.8 million U.S. high school students take each year before going to college, and the Graduate Re-

cord Examination, which 400,000 students a year take.

Under Mr. Anrig the service devised ways to assess students and broke ground in computerized examinations.

Just Monday, the company took a major step in modernizing paper-and-pencil tests by introducing a computerized Graduate Record Examination.

Achille Zavatta, 78, one of France's best-known circus clowns, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound at his home in Ouzouer-des-Champs, in the Loire-Department. Family friends said that Mr. Zavatta, who was nearly blind and suffering from kidney disease, had been distressed over financial problems.

Paris to Set Curbs On Sex Tourism

Reuters

PARIS — France has begun a campaign to dissuade Frenchmen from indulging in sex tourism in Asia, and the government plans to legislate next year to make it an offense for French citizens to have sex with minors abroad. At present, the law only punishes sexual abuses committed in France.

Humanitarian Action Minister Lucette Michaux-Chery said in an interview on the Wednesday edition of Le Parisien that the information campaign was necessary to break what she called a conspiracy of silence about the exploitation of child prostitutes by tourists in Thailand and the Philippines.

In Thailand, welfare organizations estimate that more than 300,000 children have been forced into prostitution.

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FRAZIER DRAPER
Former Cultural Attaché in Paris, on Friday, November 19, 1993, at 6:30 p.m., at the American Cathedral, 25 Avenue George V. Mr. Draper died in Charlottesville, Va. on August 26. He served in Paris as Information Officer at the American Embassy from 1972 to 1977, and again as Cultural Attaché from 1980 to his retirement in 1985. Mr. Draper is survived by his wife and their five children.

South of the Border, It's All or Nothing

Salinas's Future, and Party's, Riding on the NAFTA Vote

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — After nearly five years of an administration that has changed Mexico more deeply than any other in the last half-century, the success of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's presidency and the fortunes of his party may hang on the outcome of the U.S. congressional vote on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Contrary to the claims of many who support the accord, few economists here believe the future of free-market economic policies in Mexico was at stake when the House of Representatives took up the pact on Wednesday.

But a vote against the agreement might well bring a chill to relations between Mexico and the United States, officials of the two countries say. Mexican officials have also warned that it could bring a backlash of anti-American sentiment here.

What appears most certain, though, is that Mr. Salinas's greatest gamble will either assure him a lofty place in Mexican history or begin a harsh stripping of his prestige that could bolster his leftist opposition as the country turns to presidential elections scheduled for August.

"Salinas is NAFTA," said Carlos Monsivais, a leading Mexican writer. "He has bet so loudly, so heavily, it's like political theology: We will all go to heaven or we will go to hell."

The tentative lines of Mr. Salinas's path have been drawn on separate graphs.

In the last week, as foreign investors bet bullishly on congressional approval, values on the Mexican stock exchange climbed to record heights day after day.

Yet as slow growth, tight credit, and rising unemployment have darkened the economic outlook, one independent survey has shown support for Mr. Salinas dropping from 66 percent in early September to 45 percent in mid-October, the lowest level registered almost since he took office.

Before Mr. Salinas faced his party's first serious electoral challenge in nearly 60 years, Mexican presidents had taken power with scant opposition and an almost absolute sense of power. Yet with presidents barred from re-election, the country's six-year political cycle weighed on the last four like a

In Rust Belt, a Lawmaker Agonizes but Goes Against Reflex

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Thomas C. Sawyer of Akron, Ohio, a Democrat from the burliest of American factory towns now fallen on the toughest of times, swallowed hard and pledged his vote to a North American Free Trade Agreement that factory men despise. Political instinct and Roy Hodoh say this makes him a political short-timer.

"I'm going to tell you right now: he's out of the 14th Congressional District," Mr. Hodoh, the president of United Auto Workers Local 856, said in an angry interview Tuesday. The workers of Local 856 counted on Mr. Sawyer to oppose the agreement, Mr. Hodoh said, adding that they would not forget his "very disrespectful, deceitful" action next November.

But the truth is that Mr. Sawyer's vote, and his fate, are beholden to a force stronger than either instinct or Mr. Hodoh's influence: demographics. There are not that many factory workers left in Akron. The vast tire plants and aircraft factories are going or gone. Akron's growth, and its apparent future, lies in polymer research laboratories and small nonunion makers of specialized plastics they fostered.

Mr. Sawyer cited one Akron company that produces a special polymer whose exports to Mexico have grown more than thirtyfold despite high tariffs. Lowering

three tariffs as the trade agreement would do, would cause the exports to grow even more.

Mr. Hodoh's own local is an example of the transformation. Just four years ago, it carried 1,800 workers on its rolls. Today it has 600.

The same sort of shifts are remaking both the political and economic fault lines in dozens of big and small factory towns across the Rust Belt. They are a major reason why Mr. Sawyer's decision to support the hotly debated trade agreement with Mexico and Canada, and those of lawmakers in similar districts, may not be as perilous as they seem at first blush.

Not that they are risk free. A five-term congressman from an eternally Democratic district that includes Akron and its rural environs, Mr. Sawyer agonized publicly for weeks before deciding, after a heart-to-heart talk with President Bill Clinton on Monday, to join the treaty's supporters.

As recently as 1989, Mr. Sawyer drew a 100 rating, the best possible, from the AFL-CIO. Last year his rating was 83, his lowest ever. Tuesday, one senior administration official, who would speak only on the condition of not being named, said Mr. Sawyer's "real dilemma was between being a person from the past and a new Democrat."

"This whole turn from protectionism toward international markets is tough," he said. "Breaking that old Rust Belt mentality is a hard thing to do."

That is true not just of Mr. Sawyer, but of Akron and other Middle American cities as well. Those who rode the booms of the two coasts during the last 30 years have little notion of the devastation wreaked in Midwestern cities during that same time or the scars it has left.

"Akron made its name in rubber. At one time it was home to four of the world's largest tire companies. But the city closed its last automobile tire plant in the 1970s, and the last truck and aircraft tire plant in 1984. Today only one company in the tire industry still counts the city as its world headquarters, as foreign ownership has severed the industry's ties. The Japanese-owned Bridgestone tire company bought Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., for example, and is moving to Nashville.

The departure of the tire behemoths only illustrates a larger wasting of the city's industrial muscle. Between 1960 and 1990, one study found, the number

of workers claiming union membership withered from 60 percent to 12 percent and is doubtless smaller today.

"We've lost maybe 200,000 jobs in the last 15 years, mostly high-wage, low-education ones," said David C. Meyer, a professor of management at the University of Akron. "They left in droves." About two-thirds of those jobs, he said, have been replaced by low-skill and often part-time work in stores, hotels and other service businesses.

The remaining third, he said, has fueled the growth of the city's advanced technology plastics industry and related businesses. Goodyear, the city's biggest employer, no longer makes tires but does maintain an office staff and a research-and-development laboratory. The University of Akron, another big employer, has built a large graduate program in engineering and is kept busy beefing up the skills of young workers looking for better jobs. Kent State University, with 30,000 students, also is a big employer in Mr. Sawyer's district.

"The voting populace is broken into basically two groups: the professional group and the lower-level, relatively low-education job group," Mr. Meyer said. The former largely backs the agreement. Of the latter, Mr. Sawyer said: "For the most part their jobs can't be moved to Mexico, and they know it. You can't take a mall or fast-food joint and move it to Mexico."

'Probably this vote is more easily misunderstood than any vote I've ever cast.'

Thomas C. Sawyer,
An Akron, Ohio, Democrat

manufacturers that conduct thriving export businesses.

"The kind of visceral response in opposition is understandable," he said. But outweighing it, he said, is the fact that Akron "is so well positioned on the other hand to take advantage of the opportunity before us."

In political terms, it is hard to see Mr. Sawyer's decision as anything other than a departure from the traditional Democratic alliance with organized labor, with its demands to be insulated from foreign competition in industries like steel and autos, and a step toward a new and broader constituency.

NAFTA: U.S. Hesitations and Fears Were Inevitable

Continued from Page 1

NAFTA flooding into his office there had even been one from a municipal worker in Chicago fearful that his job would be exported to Mexico.

The American economics profession has been drafted by the White House to tout the long-term economic benefits of NAFTA and produced what seem to many sparsely precise predictions of how many jobs NAFTA will create. They are hardly taken seriously, said Colin Campbell, a political scientist at Georgetown University.

"Of course economists believe in NAFTA," he said. "That's like asking the rectors of pontifical institutions about papal infallibility."

It is the politicians who deserve the last word on this one, and well they should, because its genesis in Mexico was overwhelmingly political. Although NAFTA does phase out tariffs between the United States and Mexico over 15 years, its principal purpose was to liberalize foreign investment rules so Mexico could modernize its economy with billions in foreign capital.

Foreign investors, therefore, had to be reassured that their factories or financial institutions could not be confiscated by a stroke of the pen if a new administration in

Mexico reverted to the autarchy that characterized the Mexican economy since the revolution at the start of the century. The original impetus came not from Washington but from President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who feared after the Berlin Wall fell that Eastern Europe would gobble up the world's investment capital.

"NAFTA," said the trade economist Paul Krugman of MIT, "is simply a method to help ensure that the best Mexican government we've ever had can win the next election without stealing it."

Then how did what was essentially a Mexican Investment Guarantee Act become the focus of a fierce political, indeed theological, dispute?

On the union side, the reasons are evident. For the last decade, said Joseph White of the Brookings Institution, "there isn't a union leader in manufacturing who hasn't sat down at the bargaining table and been told that if he asks for too much, his members' jobs will be moved to Mexico." In white-collar occupations, this was hardly possible, so not surprisingly the opposition to NAFTA was largely blue-collar, splitting the work force and its local representatives across class lines.

No one organized the anti-

NAFTA coalition from the top down. On the contrary, organizations as diverse and opposed as the AFL-CIO and the environmentalists used it as a strategy to rally their followers when they found themselves no longer in the political opposition but still had grievances to press on their government.

"They never thought they would provoke a serious open breach with the White House or that this would mean a pitched battle with the president," said Robert Shapiro, vice president of the Progressive Policy Institute and a campaign adviser to Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Clinton, for his part, recognized that if he had looked it could have had profound effects on the GATT negotiations, to say nothing of the strength of his presidency.

The result was a cross-party coalition, with Republicans behind NAFTA by a margin of 3 to 1, and Democrats against it by 5 to 3. Narrow as it was, the Republicans kept the margin as narrow as they could to make Mr. Clinton look weak.

Some Democrats think that the president has earned a chill from big business by going to the mat for NAFTA and that he can call it in when he needs their support for health care reform, the true centerpiece of his presidency.

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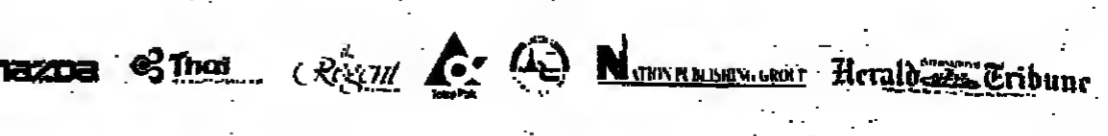
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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

A Pacific Community?

By inviting a dozen national leaders to meet informally outside Seattle this weekend, President Bill Clinton has usefully focused American attention on the previously obscure Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

A Time to Ignore the Polls

It is characteristic of political analysis these days to do two things at the same time: (1) criticize politicians who live or die by the polls, and (2) track every twist and turn of the very polls that are supposed to be ignored.

The Suffering Cities Wait

Their citizens pined down by gunfire in the streets, their coffers emptied by the burden of caring for the poor, their schools ineffectual or on the verge of collapse — America's cities are crying out for an urban policy from Washington.

Other Comment

The Road to Pyongyang

We are increasingly disturbed by signs that neither Seoul nor Washington has any real handle on a North Korea determined to defy the international community.

tions of its nuclear facilities, the regime continues to thumb its nose at the world. The problem is that Kim Il Sun and his son, Kim Jong Il, are paying at least as close attention to the Clinton administration's actions as they are to its words.

Back to China With Business to Do, Rights to Promote

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's still emerging human rights policies stir exaggerated fears among conservatives that are matched by overstated hopes among liberals.

In hosting Mr. Jiang for a bilateral meeting during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, Mr. Clinton will be testing the viability of the dualistic approach he feels is necessary in the post-Cold War world.

place while maintaining totalitarian control. The pragmatist in Bill Clinton may settle for the illusion — if it leads to Chinese cooperation on stopping North Korea from developing a nuclear weapon and on other key international questions.

It's Time for Incentives to Help Syria and Israel Reach for Peace

By John K. Cooley

DAMASCUS — The recent elections in Jordan have given King Hussein a new parliament that is likely to ratify any peace arrangements he makes with Israel.

of patient and skillful negotiators, trusted by both sides. Such work was done in 1974-75 by Henry Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state.

These events leave the difficult Syria-Israel relationship as a kind of locked gate on the road to peace, a gate that must be pried open.

Another signal came last month. The Arab League's office for the economic boycott of Israel is headquartered in Damascus.

Prescription: Get Black and White Back on the Job Together

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's speech last Saturday to the convocation of the Church of God in Christ in Memphis was the most important of his 10-month-old presidency — more important than his well-rehearsed budget speech of February, more critical than his health care speech last fall.

Ah, say those who cannot stand Mr. Clinton, there he goes again: blating tough with black America, getting the victim for political gain. That view is absolutely wrong, as Mr. Clinton's predominantly African-American audience understood when it cheered him so loudly.

'Christian Identity' for the Millions

By Leonard Zeskind

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Increasing numbers of white supremacists are forsaking paramilitary encampments and cow pasture cross burnings to build a larger, more mainstream constituency.

There are about 25,000 hard-core adherents to the white supremacist movement and 150,000 more who attend meetings, buy literature or contribute money.

Christian Identity is a theological glue that binds together strands of the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis and so-called Christian patriots. There are about 25,000 hard-core adherents to the white supremacist movement and 150,000 more who attend meetings, buy literature or contribute money.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Extravagant Idea

BERLIN — Everyone will be laughing to-day. The Emperor has invented a pompous ceremonial in connection with the swearing in of the troops.

1918: Off to Germany

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES — They're off! The newly-formed Third American Army at sun-up this morning [Nov. 17] left its march to the German borders, moving along the roads leading from positions on the Meuse toward points in the

north-east. Meanwhile, French forces on either flank also got into motion. Brest to Brest, these three armies, composed of picked men, will sweep on after the rapidly-retreating Hun, reeking by armed force Article 1 of the Treaty of Frankfurt, by which it was declared that the German Empire shall possess these territories forever in full sovereignty and ownership.

1943: Brave Peewee Wac

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS — [From our New York edition] Private Margaret H. Maloney, smallest Wac in North Africa and one inch shorter than a Wac ought to be, received the Soldiers Medal for heroism here today [Nov. 17] and thus became the first Wac to be decorated for bravery in this theater. Private Maloney, who is known throughout North Africa as Peewee and had to get a waiver to join the Wacs because she is only four feet eleven inches tall, saved a six-foot soldier from a pool of burning gasoline.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing contact information for the New York, London, and Paris offices, including names like Katharine Graham and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger.

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OPINION

Kennedy: A Politician, First and Foremost

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Thirty years after his death, John F. Kennedy has left the realm of mythology and become a figure in history. It is a good thing for him — and for his country.

For the dwindling band of journalists who covered President Kennedy, it is hard to accept that his brief tenure is as distant from the Clinton presidency as Abraham Lincoln's was from Grover Cleveland's.

Mr. Clinton has played tricks on the national consciousness by presenting himself as Mr. Kennedy's heir. He exploited a now-famous picture of a high-school version of himself shaking hands with the smiling

He had little ideology and less emotion. What he had was an attitude. Irony was as close as he came to a view of life.

architect of the New Frontier. But they are creatures of different times — and very different men. The mythologized John F. Kennedy was the architect of a political and generational revolution, dazzling in his intellect and personality, bold in breaking from the weary policies of the past.

Those who prefer to keep an image of Mr. Kennedy as a mythological figure will be distressed by this portrayal, as they have been by other historians' efforts to demythologize the man who inspired such loyalty, affection and admiration. But Mr. Kennedy never sought perfection; a Mary McCreary noted at the time, his instinctive response to the rapture of his audiences was to extend his arm forward with the hand upraised, as if to hold them at some distance.

For a country that now loves to despise politicians as much as it once loved John Kennedy, it is a hard thing to be told that he was nothing if not a politician. But it is the truth. Political calculus was Mr. Kennedy's great skill — and delight. Perhaps if we Americans can accept that reality about our favorite modern president, we could learn to appreciate that same quality in our current leaders.

To portray John F. Kennedy as a politician need not be to denigrate him; it can be a way of elevating the profession that he was proud to call his own. In any event, we show his memory greater respect by confronting him as he was, not as we would wish him to have been.

The Washington Post



Clone Clone Clone Enolc Clone

By Robert Pollack

NEW YORK — The cloning of human embryos by Dr. Jerry Hall and his colleagues at the George Washington University Medical Center has brought us one step closer to Aldous Huxley's anti-utopian vision of mass-produced people — the "Brave New World" in which "the whole of a small factory" was staffed with the products of a single human egg.

Dr. Hall's work was based on in vitro fertilization, in which sperm and egg are joined in the laboratory to produce a human embryo. The success of that technique (which has been pursued by thousands of couples unable to conceive in the usual way) produces an undeniable temptation to carry out still another technique that has proved equally successful in work with mice: the creation of embryos carrying genes produced in the laboratory.

embryo grows, and they can exert their effects throughout an organism's lifetime. A proper transgene could replace a defective gene in an animal embryo, preventing the symptoms of an inherited disease. Transgenes have been inserted into early mouse embryos for more than a decade. From these experiments we have learned a great deal about the way genes function. Embryos no older than a few hours, and no bigger than a few

dozen cells, are lodged from a recently mated female mouse. A cell bearing a new, lab-created gene is taken from a dish and inserted through a needle into the embryo, which is then implanted in the uterus of another mouse. The progeny of the new cell become normal tissue cells, and the mixed ball of cells grows into a transgenic mouse. Transgenic mice have been produced with human genes that function well enough to compensate for damaged or missing mouse genes.

For instance, transgenic mice carrying a human hemoglobin gene produce functional hemoglobin; if the embryo comes from an inbred mouse strain suffering an inherited blood disease, its descendants are cured. Why not transgenic people? There is no obvious technical barrier. The success of in vitro fertilization has shown that the early human embryo is as accessible to transgene manipulation as any mouse embryo.

Under current regulations, such manipulation of human embryonic tissue cannot be supported by federal research grants. But no federal law prevents such work from receiving private support. Can there be a transgenic medicine consistent with the Hippocratic injunction to do no harm? We will have to decide fairly soon. But the questions that we undertake such a procedure — the ultimate in planned parenthood — are not just matters of science. Dr. Hall's work may lead to twins or even larger numbers of children born at different times — early embryos can be frozen and thawed — but it is unlikely that this advance will lead to any effort to produce a "master race"; the procedure offers no opportunity to select the inherited qualities of the cloned embryos. Still, every new technology is

imperfect. As anyone knows who has been tripped up by the newest model of a computer or an automobile, the first tries are likely to have hidden flaws. This has been true of medical technology as well: The first vaccines, the first antibiotics and the first organ transplants all had dangerous, albeit temporary, side effects. The first transgenic children, though, would be different in kind from the first volunteers to test a new gene therapy or a new drug like AZT. These volunteers are already here, and already ill; they choose the risk of a new procedure in hopes of recovery. In contrast, a transgenic mistake means a child born with an inherited defect caused by some misstep in the procedure. Recently, for example, scientists interested in coloring the hair and eyes of an albino strain of mice injected the gene for a pigment; unexpectedly, they created a strain of mice whose viscera — heart, stomach, liver and the like — were all turned around. These mice were unable to live long after birth; the added gene had inadvertently damaged a gene responsible for the usual positioning of the internal organs. Beyond the risk of a fatal error, the accidental introduction of a more subtle mutation in a transgenic child might present us and our descendants with the task of dealing with a new inherited disease. The potential should signal a clear boundary ahead, one that religious leaders, politicians, educators and parents have as much to say about as physicians and scientists.

Before we are presented with an unregulated, ill-conceived fait accompli, we all need to look carefully at this procedure and decide whether the first transgenic human embryos should be created. Since responsible scientists cannot promise that all their first experiments will work, I do not see how transgenic medicine can ever be ethically launched. Many of my colleagues disagree, but we are unlikely to get the proper sort of public discussion of these issues unless the government steps back in and takes notice. President Bill Clinton has removed the ban on federal support for fetal tissue transplant research; Congress needs to hold hearings on the matter of transgenic babies.

The writer, a professor of biology at Columbia University, is author of the forthcoming "Signs of Life: The Language and Meanings of DNA." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Servant, Not Slave

Regarding "The Secretary-General Is Right to Give British Citizenship a Try" (Opinion, Nov. 2) by Flora Lewis: Back in 1971, on the eve of his retirement as secretary-general, U Thant wrote: "The secretary-general operates under the Charter, in a world of independent sovereign states where national interests remain dominant despite ideological and technological changes of unbridled nationalism."

There is a persistent illusion that the secretary-general's position is, in some ways, comparable to that of a head of government, that clear-cut and decisive action can and should be taken by him on problems which have defied the collective wisdom of the member states. The truth, of course, is that the United Nations and its secretary-general have none of the attributes of sovereignty, and no independent powers, although the secretary-general has and must maintain his independence of judgment, and must never become the agent of any particular government or group of governments. Exactly. The secretary-general is servant to all, slave to none. RAMSES NASSIF, Geneva.

Stop the Torture

Regarding "Stop the Horrid Torture of Small Girls" (Opinion, Nov. 13) by A. M. Rosenzweig: Congratulations to Mr. Rosenzweig for raising the noisily unpopular issue of female genital mutilation. Governments that countenance this practice, expressly or tacitly, forfeit the right to belong to the community of civilized nations. KATHERINE CLARK, Heidelberg, Germany.

Crime in Context

Regarding "Power's Sentence" (Letters, Oct. 29) from Bart Scalan: Without condoning Katherine Ann Power's violent crime [she pleaded guilty to taking part in a 1970 bank robbery in which a policeman was killed], it should be put in context: At that time the U.S. government itself was engaged in massive criminality, both against legitimate, lawful protesters and — murderously — against the people of Vietnam. That young people like Ms. Power were misled into using violence means is deeply regrettable, but all too understandable. SAM ABRAMS, London.

Playing God

Regarding the report "Ethical Split on Cloning" (Oct. 27): Once again we show the limits of our vision. By saying that "it strikes me as better to have twins born years apart than to have them born together" (since the latter requires more work), or by arguing for keeping a supply of spare embryos at fertility clinics, we demonstrate our consumer mentality. But what else can we expect from a society that has lost its sense of the sacred? If we could pause to observe life around us, perhaps we would discover a fundamental pattern. There is no one type of flower, insect, bird or fish — all are different. Apparently, God's hallmark is diversity. If we accept that we are

Tom and Viv

Jonathan Yardley's vituperations ("The Artist's Private Trials Are None of Our Business," Meaningless Nov. 17) would have carried more weight if he had been a little more cognizant of the facts. T. S. Eliot's marital tribulations — and the far greater agony endured by

his wife, Vivienne Haigh-Wood, who was somewhat callously committed to an institution by the distinguished poet — were the subject of a much-acclaimed play in 1984, "Tom and Viv," by Michael Hastings. It played at the Royal Court Theater, London, no less. The play, widely praised at the time, showed how Mr. Eliot's sense of guilt over committing his wife affected his later writing. Mr. Yardley can rest assured that if the forthcoming film is based on the Hastings play, it will not only be "true to historical fact" and "treat psychological matters with respect," but will also be hailed, as it was in London, as a work of art and an important contribution to literary biography. EDWARD BEHR, Paris.

The Commerzbank report on German business and finance

Germany's current account: are deficits here to stay?

In the wake of unification, Germany's current account swung sharply from surplus into deficit. At the time, this greatly helped the country to accommodate the tremendous pent-up demand that existed in former East Germany. In any case, the external deficits were considered to be only temporary. However, Germany's current-account balance is now negative for the third year running, with no sign of an improvement in 1994 either. Trade volumes are declining as a result of recession at home and abroad and at the same time the D-mark has appreciated sharply within the EMS. But these factors do not explain the persistence of the deficit. What has happened to Germany's economy? Are its external surpluses a thing of the past?

"The deficit partly reflects structural shifts in the world economy."

deficit for a number of years, as the two structural shifts described above and economic restructuring in eastern Germany will reduce export growth and fuel demand for imports.

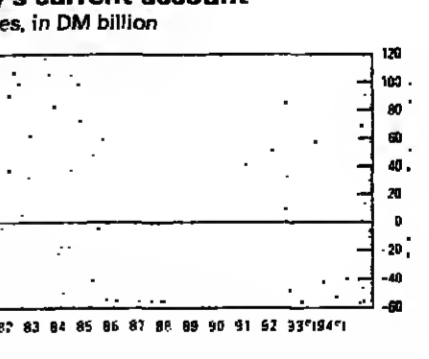
Initially, Germany's post-unification import boom cushioned the cyclical downturn in Continental Europe. Furthermore, it was assumed that the surge in consumption would immediately be followed by a strengthening of the supply side. But investment in eastern Germany was delayed by unresolved ownership disputes and administrative problems. In addition, the Bundesbank was left to bear the full burden of keeping inflation in check, as the public-sector deficits soared and EMS governments refused to revalue the D-mark.

German economy, such as high taxes and labor costs and also excessive regulation, have contributed to the problem, two other factors are now playing a prominent role. For one thing, the increasing importance of multinationals in realizing efficiency gains throughout the world has helped to spur German foreign direct investment, which has risen to more than twice its mid-1980s level. Much of this investment has served to reduce German exports.

In addition, the invisibles balance will deteriorate further. While the country's net foreign assets are declining, net investment income will fall and will not fully compensate for increasing net spending in other areas, such as travel and transfers to the EC. What is more, it will be several years before the German public deficits have been sufficiently trimmed. Consequently, the current account may well remain in deficit until

Unification takes its toll

Another major change has been the substantial increase in the number of countries which offer technically sophisticated products. This has not only given a substantial boost to world trade but has also led to German exporters losing market shares. Conventional models show that Germany's current account should return to surplus once the recession in Western Europe is over, domestic inflation is under control, and the D-mark has depreciated in real terms. This is based on the assumption that Germany's deliveries abroad will expand roughly in line with its export markets and its imports will be tied to the growth of domestic demand. However, Germany's external position will remain in



the turn of the century. Nonetheless, as long as inflation is firmly under control and the current-account deficit primarily reflects strong capital investment activity in Germany, it would be wrong to interpret this as an imbalance which needs to be tackled with the aid of policy measures.

COMMERZBANK German know-how in global finance

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REVOLUTION ON WALL STREET: The Rise and Decline of the New York Stock Exchange

By Marshall E. Blume, Jeremy J. Siegel and Dan Rutenberg, 320 pages, \$27.50, Norton.

Reviewed by Walter B. Wriston

AMERICA has always had a love-hate relationship with Wall Street, and to many the New York Stock Exchange symbolizes all that is good and bad in the system. Because "Revolution on Wall Street" began as an Exchange-sponsored study by Marshall Blume and Jeremy Siegel of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School (only later joined by the financial journalist Dan Rutenberg), one might assume that it would emphasize the good part of the equation. Wisely, it presents a balanced view of the rise and relative decline of this Wall Street institution. The authors trace how the interaction of government, changing markets, and technology built today's modern exchange from its humble beginning in 1792, when 24 brokers standing under a buttonwood tree on Wall Street signed a one-sentence exclusionary trading agreement. The signers of the Buttonwood Agreement wanted to establish "a monopoly commission price for their services" and to give preference to each other in their trading transactions.

In those days monopoly was not a dirty word; many monopolies were sanctioned by government, and it was not until 1890 that the Sherman Antitrust Act was passed. Successive generations of brokers have sought to protect their profits by preserving some kind of monopoly power in a centralized market. Fixed commissions, regardless of the size of the transaction, were the tactic of choice. As long as individuals with little leverage initiated the majority of trades, the fixed-commission structure could be sustained, but the balance of power shifted away from the Exchange when huge investment pools were created, in part, by the unintended consequences of government action. Wage and price controls in World War II combined with a 93 percent tax rate, imposed on corporations to create tax deductions by establishing pension plans that gave workers benefits. Pension funds grew and began buy-

BOOKS

Charles de Lint, fantasy writer, whose latest book is "Dreams Under Foot," is reading "The Lone Ranger and Tom Mix Fight in Heaven," a short story collection by Native American Silas House. "When you're not involved in a culture it's nice to experience it through the eyes of someone who is. This is a nonromanticized view of life on the reserve." (Brad Spurgeon, IHT)



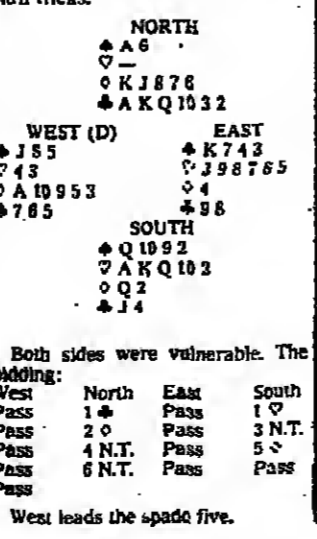
The crash of 1929 spawned the Pecora investigations that began the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for the first time government regulation intruded directly on what up till then was basically a self-governing club. The club was organized by the members, the specialists, the floor traders, and the two-dollar brokers. They had little incentive to change the rules: They were all making money. Little by little the combination of inflation, a buying power and the growth of technology permitted traders to bypass the Exchange and execute their trades in other markets. In 1968-69 disaster struck when the back offices of brokers, banks and the Exchange itself could not handle the avalanche of a 20-million-share day. Millions of dollars of unpaid dividends floated from broker to broker with no clear record of ownership. Few now remember that, in what the authors call a "Bend-Aid," the Exchange closed down on Wednesdays and shortened other trading days by an hour and a half. If anything, the authors underestimate the chaos and the effort it took to build a new system. The action to restrict trading hours was only a tourniquet that bought time to get to the emergency room. "The back office crisis," they correctly say, "had forced open the door to technology, which in turn would force open other doors."

As technology made possible a whole range of new competitors with the Exchange, the members' needs grudgingly. "Here is the supreme irony," the authors write. "Throughout its history this bastion of the free-enterprise system has been operated as the very model of a socialist collective." To survive it must innovate, but to do so may step on the toes — and pocketbooks — of its members. The authors' suggested solution is to turn the Exchange into a for-profit corporation to provide services to brokers and investors. This plan would give the Exchange the best chance to make the transition to the global market that others are already serving. Walter B. Wriston, chief executive officer of Citicorp and Citibank from 1967 to 1984, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY of New York's leading players gather annually for a social evening with club members at the Harmonie Club, 4 East 60th Street. The expert winners this year were Bjorn Fallenius and Kathy Anday of Manhattan, and the member winners were Sue and Arthur of Scarsdale, New York. In the most dramatic deal of the evening, shown in the diagram, several pairs climbed to a slam. Some tried six clubs from the North position, and thought themselves unlucky when East led a singleton diamond and the defense took an ace and a ruff for down one. Six no-trump was not an obvious contract, but it had two advantages: It was not exposed to a ruff, and it was worth more match points if it succeeded. One player who climbed to that spot was Stan-

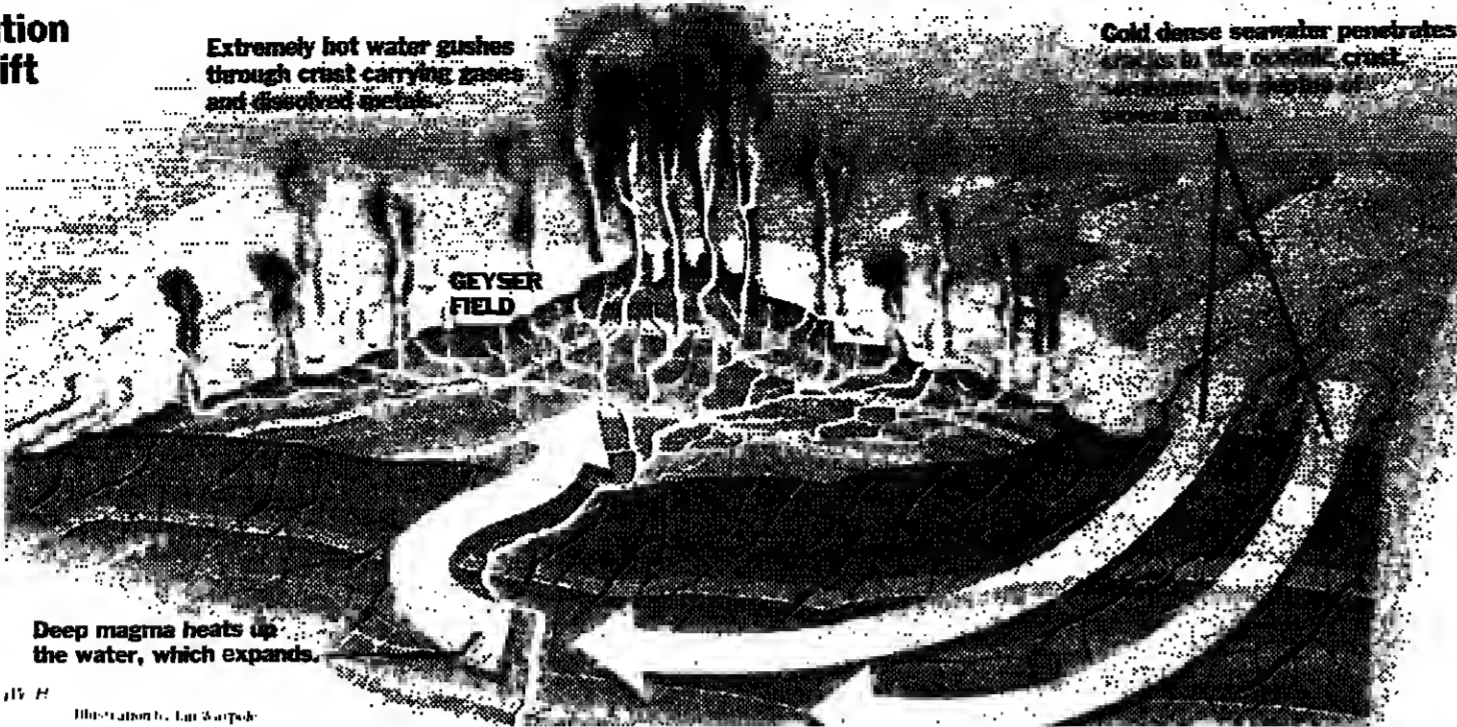


West leads the spade five.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Engine of creation on a volcanic rift

Rocky chimneys up to 15 stories high form when cold waters trickle through sea-floor fractures, soak up heat, leach out minerals, percolate upward and shed the minerals in solid deposits as the superheated fluid mixes with icy seawater. Large mineral deposits can be built over thousands of years as old chimneys die and new ones form. Minerals can also precipitate more widely beneath chimneys as hot rising fluids meet cold water in the porous rock.



Deep magma heats up the water, which expands.

Extremely hot water gushes through crust carrying gases and dissolved metals.

Gold-dense seawater penetrates cracks in the oceanic crust, precipitating the minerals of the hydrothermal vent.

Hot Bugs, Minerals and Other Deep-Sea Riches

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Huge rock chimneys that spew hot water into the abyss and nourish a riot of bizarre creatures are also fostering a wide range of economic spinoffs, leading some experts to call them the next great prize in the global race for natural resources. These oases of heat and life in the frigid depths of the ocean were discovered 15 years ago. Up to 15 stories high, the chimneys form as cold waters trickle through sea-floor fractures, soak up heat, leach out minerals, percolate upward and shed the minerals in solid

deposits as the now superheated fluid mixes back into icy sea water. Profits are already accruing from the exotic microbes that dwell in and around the rocky monoliths. These heat-loving bacteria are extraordinary in that some of them can survive water as hot as 700 degrees Fahrenheit. Such stamina makes them a gold mine for biotechnology companies, which are isolating, cloning and selling their heat-stable enzymes for use in genetic engineering. Scientists say such tools are likely to give biotechnology and other industries a major lift. "We're like kids in a candy shop," said Dr. John A. Baross, a microbiologist at the University of Washington in Seattle who collects

and studies the microbes, which are known as hyperthermophiles. "With biotechnology, we're just scratching the surface," he said. "The food and pharmaceutical industries are also starting to get into it, particularly with enzymes that modify sugars. These organisms have the potential to do lots of remarkable things, such as degrading toxic wastes. All sorts of breakthroughs are possible." A different spinoff is mineral wealth. The chimneys and their environs are turning out to be laced with rare metals like zinc, copper, silver and gold, which are worth untold billions of dollars. Although commercial mining is far off in

the future, given the cold, darkness and crushing pressure of the deep, these deposits are now being carefully assayed by countries like Japan, Germany, Canada and the United States. Even more important, the new understanding of the process by which metals are concentrated in the deep has become an analytical map to mineral wealth on land, with prospectors around the globe now hunting for slices of what was ancient sea floor. "The deep ocean has important resource implications that we're only beginning to understand," said Dr. Peter A. Rona, a senior scientist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

House of David: Clues In Stone Inscription

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Photographs and transcriptions of a stone fragment bearing the first known reference outside the Bible to the House of David, a ruling dynasty presumably founded by King David in the 10th century B. C., have been published in Israel.

Discovery of the inscription in the ruins of Tel Dan, the site of an ancient city in northern Israel, was reported last summer by Dr. Avraham Biran, an archaeologist at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Jerusalem. Scholars said that this could be an important contribution to understanding the ninth century B. C., a dark age in biblical history, and that it also is strong independent evidence for the existence and influence of the House of David in early Jewish history.

But pictures were not released then because the discoverers were still analyzing and translating the writing. Dr. Biran and Dr. Joseph Naveh, a specialist in ancient Semitic languages at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, have now provided a full, illustrated report in the current issue of Israel Exploration Journal. They said the complete stone monument, a local basalt, was probably three feet (about a meter) high. The preserved fragment, which is 12.5 inches high and 8.5 inches at its maximum width, contains 13 truncated lines, with only three letters in the first line, five in the last and 14 at its widest section. The letters are clearly engraved, with the words separated by dots.

The language of the inscription is Early Aramaic, the scholars said, and the style of the script seems to date the monument to the middle of the ninth century B. C.

Since each line is incomplete, with missing letters and words, Dr. Biran said in an interview, the reconstruction of the text is tentative. From some of the words and their context it appears that the monument is celebrating a victory in battle, possibly by a king of Aram in Damascus over a king of Israel.

The words "my king" in the sixth line seem to indicate that the writer of the inscription was a dependent of the victorious king.

The letters in the ninth line clearly spell out the phrase "House of David," and the "most logical reconstruction," Dr. Biran and Dr. Naveh said, is that the victorious king is claiming he slew troops belonging to the king of the House of David, who was thus a descendant of David ruling Judah in southern Israel.

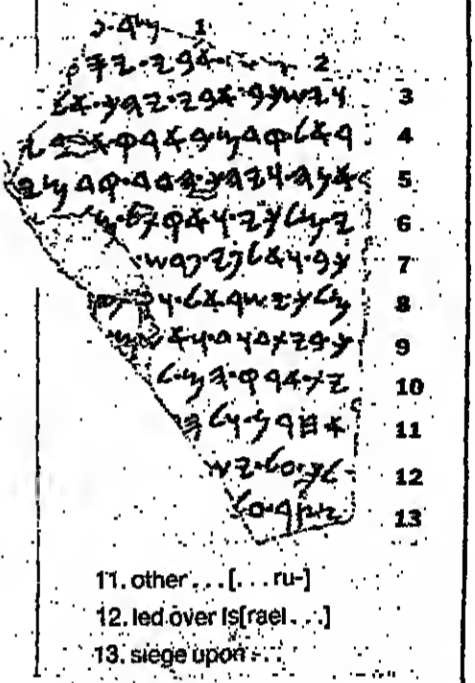
One initial interpretation was that the king of Israel of the inscription may be Baasha, and the king of the House of David was Asa. In 1 Kings, Asa is said to have secured an alliance with Ben-Hadad, king of Aram, who defeated the forces of Baasha.

But the scholars said a closer reading suggested that both the kings of Israel and of Judah seemed in this case to be enemies of Ben-Hadad.

"The nature of the biblical sources on the one hand and the fragmentary state of the Dan inscription on the other, do not allow us to draw definite conclusions," Dr. Biran and Dr. Naveh wrote.

Translation of each line, with some missing material suggested in brackets; characters are phonetic and are read from right to left.

- Line 1... [three characters]
2... my father went up...
3... and my father died, he went to [his fate...]-s-]
4. rael formerly in my father's land...
5. I [fought against Israel?] and Hadad went in front of me...
6... my king, And I slew of [them X footmen, Y cha-]
7. riots and 2,000 horsemen...
8. the King of Israel. And [I] slew [... the kin-]
9. g. of the House of David. And I put...
10. their land...



Mutations Abound in Cystic Fibrosis Gene

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years ago, when molecular geneticists isolated the gene for cystic fibrosis, some scientists were ecstatic. This was one of the first fruits of the avid search for the genes that cause various diseases. Screening for the gene would provide the prototype, some thought, for national screening programs for other dread diseases and the basis for offering prenatal diagnosis to couples who carry the gene.

are adding more almost weekly. But at the same time the scientists are finding that many people who inherit mutated genes from both parents do not have cystic fibrosis. With so many possible mutations, the potential combinations in a person who inherits one gene from each parent are endless. And the researchers are finding that combinations of different mutations produce different effects. Some may cause crippling and usually fatal cystic fibrosis and others may cause less serious disorders, like infertility, asthma or chronic bronchitis.

The picture could be even more complicated if, as some researchers suspect, other genes come into play by altering the way different mutations of the cystic fibrosis gene are expressed. That would mean that a pair of mutations inherited by one person might behave differently from that same pair inherited by another person, depending on the state of a third, regulatory gene. Dr. Norman Frost, a pediatrician and ethicist at the University of Wisconsin, said that as the evidence from the cystic fibrosis research points out, "There is, in fact, no such thing as a single-gene genetic disorder."

can make good predictions when they counsel individuals whose family members have had cystic fibrosis. They can pinpoint the combination of mutations in these family members and can tell if a fetus is carrying it. But in those with no family history of the disease, or who have inherited either different mutations from each parent or a combination of unfamiliar mutations, making any prediction is risky. Attempts to associate particular combinations of mutations with particular outcomes in the general population, "have been almost totally unsuccessful," said Dr. Barbara Handelin, a medical geneticist at Integrated Genetics in Framingham, Massachusetts. "There are exceptions to almost every rule."

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A Focus for Gene Engineering Battle

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After nearly a decade of controversy-ridden research and deliberation, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration this month approved for commercial use the first agricultural product produced through genetic engineering.

It is a hormone called bovine somatotropin, or BST, which when injected into dairy cows can increase their milk production by 10 to 20 percent or more. The use of BST would enable farmers to get more milk from fewer cows using less feed and producing less waste. BST and its as yet unapproved counterpart, porcine somatotropin, which when injected into pigs reduces the amount of fat in their meat, sound like biotechnological miracles that would give consumers more for their money at less cost to the environment. Yet these and other long-tested products developed by using living organisms as gene factories are likely to be mired in continuing controversies instigated more by ignorance, nostalgia and a Luddite view of technology than by understanding and facts.

The leading critic of biotechnology, Jeremy Rifkin, who heads the Foundation on Economic Trends in Washington, has threatened demonstrations, boycotts and campaigns to press for legislated bans on milk produced by BST-treated cows. Already more than a dozen large dairies and supermarket chains have announced their refusal to use it. It is reminiscent of the fierce opposition to pasteurization of milk a century ago. According to various surveys, 20 to 50 percent of consumers have reservations about using milk from BST-treated cows, with those who know the least about it expressing the greatest concern. Bovine somatotropin is a growth hormone naturally produced by cows. When a dairy cow is given extra doses of it, her feed is more efficiently converted into milk and

Advertisement for 'HAS HAWKING ERRED?' by Gerhard Kraus, a sceptical appraisal of Hawking's bestselling 'A Brief History of Time'.

Advertisement for 'Boycott is threatened for milk from cows given BST hormone.' by Jan Boeyens, a professor.

Advertisement for 'The safety and desirability of BST have been endorsed by the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Dietetic Association.'

Advertisement for 'PERU' by the International Herald Tribune, dated November 24th. Topics include privatization, economy, Andean Pact, banking and finance, and free zones.

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B U N A N C E

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, November 18, 1993

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THE TRIB INDEX: 110.15

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

World Index: 11/17/93 closed: 110.15, Previous: 109.94

Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev.
Asia/Pacific	32%	128.87	127.23
Europe	37%	108.23	107.28
North America	29%	98.22	96.65
Latin America	3%	110.11	108.51

Industrial Sectors

Sector	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	% Change
Energy	108.45	106.80	+1.74
Utilities	117.36	115.87	+1.24
Finance	119.00	119.11	-0.12
Services	119.21	119.30	-0.08
Capital Goods	105.04	104.87	+0.16
Raw Materials	105.85	105.43	+0.21
Consumer Goods	94.25	94.40	-0.15
Miscellaneous	123.22	122.88	+0.28

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Wave of Change in London, Only Ripples in Frankfurt

New EC Bank Won't Be Much of a Draw

LONDON — When the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of the planned European central bank, opens its doors in Frankfurt in six weeks, the surprising thing may be how little it shifts Europe's financial center of gravity.

"I doubt it will have any influence at all, so as such I cannot see why it is important to be close to it," said Peter van der Horst, an economist with Banque Paribas in Brussels.

After years of intense political wrangling in which Paris, London, Frankfurt and a host of smaller cities vied for the honor of hosting the so-called Eurofed, it is not just the losers who now insist that Frankfurt's victory is far from sweeping, in either the short or long term.

"We think London will still dominate," said Ulrich Schroder, senior economist at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt.

While financiers across Europe agree that Frankfurt's stature has received a major boost, they insist that political kudos aside, the buyers, sellers and traders of financial instruments will stay where they are.

"There is not going to be any mass exodus to Frankfurt," said David Thwaites, an economist at Credit Lyonnais in London.

What Frankfurt gains will be real power and a far higher profile, but not much else. Private banks and

finance houses will see little need to cluster their head offices in its immediate shadow, although they may eventually set up listening and lobbying posts there.

Many bankers point out that the gains from the European Monetary Institute will be small if for no other reason than that it will have far less actual weight than Frankfurt's current reigning power, the Bundesbank. The German central bank, they note, already effectively sets monetary policy for most of the European Community.

Many bankers note that the Bank for International Settlements, the "central bankers' central bank," has been headquartered in Basel for decades, yet that city hardly looms as an international financial center. Similarly, the fact that the Federal Reserve is based in Washington has done little to damage New York's position as the financial capital of the United States.

Bankers also point out that Frankfurt has some unique liabilities. "It is as expensive as hell," said Thompson Swayne, the London-based head of European operations for Chase Manhattan Bank. Chase has 2,500 employees in Britain and only 80 in Frankfurt, and no plans to redress that imbalance. "The market isn't about Germany or the EMI," he said. "It is about where the clients are and where the market

Plea for Independent U.K. Central Bank

LONDON — Britain, the last major industrial nation to keep its central bank firmly shackled to the will of its politicians, may be having second thoughts. An independent report by a panel of academics and financiers unanimously recommended on Wednesday that the bank be given its independence.

A report from a parliamentary committee due next month is expected to take a similar line.

"Certainly there seems to be a good deal of political backing now for an independent central bank," said Nigel Richardson, an economist for Yamaichi International.

Among the strongest voices arguing for just that have been those of the bank itself. Long derided as the sleepy "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," a reference to the bank's address, bank officials led by Eddie George, its new governor, have never before been so outspoken in their courtship of power as in recent weeks.

In testimony before a House of Commons committee earlier this month, Deputy Governor Rupert Pennington noted Britain's abysmal postwar record on inflation and boldly labeled it a "consequence of having a nonindependent central bank."

The report, published Wednesday by the Centre for Policy Studies, urged a speedy redress of that gap. The

panel's chairman, Lord Roll, insisted that the group's proposal was neither a "panacea" nor did it offer a "perfect institution." "What he did predict was that 'it will help things.'"

More specifically, the report urged the Bank of England be given sole control over the setting of interest rates and that it should be held accountable to Parliament through periodic reviews. Anything less than full, exclusive power to determine interest rates would make independence a "sham," said the report.

Some economists suggested that the timing for an independent central bank could not be better. David Beggs, a member of the panel, noted that the newly independent central bank would be in the happy position of being able to leave interest rates untouched since inflation pressures are currently low.

Others noted that this might be a singularly tempting time for the Treasury to cede its power to set monetary policy. "The best time to do it is at the bottom of the interest rate cycle, so that when interest rates do have to be raised, the government can always point the finger elsewhere — at the Bank of England," suggested Mr. Richardson.

The timing is also favorable since discontent with the present system remains high in the wake of the

London Batters Hong Kong Stocks

NEW YORK — Hong Kong's Hang Seng index of blue-chip stocks tumbled 3.4 percent in after-hours trading in London on Wednesday as Morgan Stanley & Co. lowered its recommended asset allocation in the British colony.

The index had soared more than 72 percent so far this year.

The drop on Wednesday came after Barton Biggs, chairman of Morgan Stanley Asset Management and the firm's chief investment strategist, cut the proportion of Hong Kong stocks that institutional investors are advised to keep in a model portfolio for emerging markets to 10 percent from 16 percent.

At the same time, David Roche, Morgan Stanley's London-based co-director of European research, lowered the recommended allocation of Hong Kong stocks in his Global Equity Market to 5 percent from 7.2 percent.

Morgan Stanley's advice to investors is that they "not add to portfolios aggressively" with Hong Kong prices at current stratospheric levels, a Morgan Stanley spokesman said.

Mr. Biggs, who was unavailable for comment, had been credited with helping to send Hong Kong shares higher this year because of his optimistic view of emerging markets in Southeast Asia.

The index "has a slight case of acrophobia," the Morgan Stanley spokesman said. Mr. Biggs remained optimistic about Hong Kong and still termed it a "long-term buy," but believed the market was "too vertical" and had "run too far, too fast."

Mr. Biggs's optimism was reflected in the fact that in a "neutral" model portfolio of global stocks, Hong Kong shares would account for only 0.5 percent of an institutional investor's total holdings, the Morgan Stanley spokesman said.

In London on Wednesday, the Hang Seng index of 33 leading Hong Kong stocks closed down 322 points, or 3.4 percent, at 9,185, according to traders at Smith New Court Securities in London. At one stage, the index had tumbled as much as 470 points, or 5 percent.

Smith New Court makes markets in many Hong Kong stocks after the Hong Kong Stock exchange closes. The news on Morgan Stanley

was the only reason for the slump in Hong Kong stocks in the after-hours market, said Richard Stone, a trader in London.

In Hong Kong on Wednesday, before the Morgan Stanley move, the Hang Seng index had fallen 176 points, or 1.82 percent.

Of the two Hong Kong stocks that trade American depositary receipts on the New York Stock Exchange, Shanghai Petrochemical Co. closed down \$1.75, at \$35.375, and Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. sank \$4.875, to \$7.

American depositary receipts of Cable & Wireless PLC, a British telecommunications company that owns 58.5 percent of Hong Kong Telecom, were down 75 cents, at \$21.375 on the Big Board. Cable & Wireless's common shares in London closed 17 pence lower, at 473 pence (\$7.03).

In London on Wednesday, Cathay Pacific Airways fell to 12.20 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.58) from 12.60 dollars at the close in Hong Kong; China Light & Power Co. dropped to 52.60 dollars from 54 dollars; Hong Kong Land Holdings Ltd. declined to 20.55 dollars from 21.40 dollars; and Hutchison Whampoa skidded to 30.20 dollars from 31.25 dollars.

Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd, a real estate developer, dropped to 35.30 dollars from 36.75 dollars; HSBC Holdings, parent of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, fell to 85.25 dollars from 88 dollars.

French Franc Reaches a High Against Mark

PARIS — The French franc rose Wednesday to its highest level in 16 weeks against the Deutsche mark, a move that analysts said could make it easier for the Bank of France to decide to cut interest rates.

The mark was trading late in the day at 3.4600 francs, its lowest level against the French currency since Europe's exchange-rate crisis ended at the beginning of August. That was down from 3.4735 francs Tuesday and from about 3.55 francs a month ago.

With its currency strengthening, analysts said, France may soon follow in the footsteps of Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium as well as Germany, which all cut interest rates this week.

"It's a matter of days before the Bank of France moves on interest rates," said Alain Gallibert, an economist at Bank S.G. Warburg.

French monetary authorities could either trim the intervention rate, which sets the floor level of the country's money-market rates and is currently at 6.45 percent, or allow the rate on call monies to slip by injecting funds during its twice weekly money-market operations. That rate was at 6.85 percent Wednesday evening.

Still, some economists said they would be surprised if France reduced rates without waiting for a lead from Germany.

"To cut rates on its own would be absurd," Francois Chevallier of the French Bank of Foreign Trade said.

Analysts expected the outlook to become clearer after the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on the North American Free Trade Agreement, scheduled for Wednesday night.

The dollar has been trading at high levels against the mark on the expectation that the agreement

Paris Keeps Farm Income Under Wraps

PARIS — The government has decided to delay releasing data that indicate farmers are better off than many people think they are until after the Dec. 15 deadline for a world trade agreement, official sources said Wednesday.

The national statistics institute, INSEE, confirmed that preliminary figures on farmers' incomes this year, originally due for release next Wednesday, had been delayed until after Dec. 15.

An institute official said the delay was technical. But other officials said the government wanted to avoid a possible loss of public sympathy for farmers before the deadline for ending the Uruguay round of world trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in which France is fighting for its farmers' interests.

They said farmers' incomes, boosted by EC and government aid as well as lower costs, would probably be higher this year than had been expected.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The High-Tech Sweatshop

By Leslie Helm
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When Kala Sivabramanian arrived in San Francisco, her employer took her passport, put her in an apartment with another Indian worker and warned her not to get pregnant.

Alex Dubenko, a Ukrainian, was met at the airport by an employer who put him up with several Russians in a house in rural Virginia, where he was made to work for \$20 a week, carrying "body shoppers" around workers from the Third World and ship them to the United States as cheap labor. Or employers simply set up shop in low-wage countries.

Textiles? Low-end manufacturing? Hardly. The work is computer programming, and the arrivals are accomplished at it.

Really more guest workers than immigrants, their numbers could be as high as 150,000.

Third World countries are training programmers and at-home programming as a low-cost way to economic development.

And as big companies such as Digital Equipment Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and others lay off thousands of programmers, an outcry is rising.

In Redmond, Washington, Microsoft Corp. turned away 50 Americans to hire a Malaysian with two years' experience.

There are 1.25 million programmers and computer systems analysts in the United States.

Outbacks by companies such as Hughes Aircraft have left

Foreign workers are supposed to receive the prevailing wage, but they often get far less.

many of Southern California's 110,000 software engineers unemployed.

In San Francisco, contract programmers undercut by foreigners are waging a campaign against short-term visas.

American companies can bring in foreign workers for months or even years if the workers have special skills or need training they can only get in the United States. The workers are supposed to get the prevailing wage, but they often receive far less.

This summer, the Labor De-

Britain Warns U.S. on Flights

Britain Threatens to Cut American Access to Heathrow

LONDON — Britain said Wednesday it had warned the United States that it would ban some flights by U.S. airlines to Heathrow Airport if the U.S. government continued to restrict the ability of British Airways to market its services in America.

The Transport Ministry said it would withdraw permission for some flights by American Airlines and United Airlines if the United States continued to limit British Airways code-sharing rights.

Code-sharing is a marketing device that enables one airline to sell the flights of another as if they were its own.

Britain said that if it did take action, it would ban one flight a week by American from Chicago to London and one flight by United from Washington to London, beginning Jan. 12.

"It's a sharp warning," Ed Scerbo, director of information services at the aviation consulting firm Avias Inc. in Reston, Virginia, said. "It's not life-threatening to either airline, but any time one country attempts to discipline another by taking something away, it's almost guaranteed to be seen as aggression."

British Airways said it had requested permission to expand its code-sharing arrangements with USAir Group, which is 49 percent owned by the British carrier. But it said the United States had only granted approval of such a move for 60 days, instead of the usual year.

The United States and Britain have been negotiating changes in the treaty that governs air travel between the two countries. The next round of talks is set for Dec. 7.

American airline executives said privately that Britain's move may have been part of its negotiating strategy for the talks on the aviation treaty.

But they said that if the threat was carried out, it seemed intended to hit American and United as hard as possible by limiting services from each airline's only U.S. hub that connects with Heathrow — the most desirable destination in Europe for U.S. airlines.

"We are appalled that the British government would adopt such an adversarial posture against American Airlines, especially at a time when the U.K. and U.S. are seemingly trying to agree on a new framework to govern aviation between our two countries," Hans Mirka, American's senior vice president based in London, said.

"The action is particularly dismaying considering the fact that British Airways currently enjoys, even boasts of in recent earnings reports, a huge economic advantage resulting from an alliance with USAir that affords BA unique access to the world's single largest aviation market." (Bloomberg AP)

Aer Lingus Pact Hailed

Union leaders at Aer Lingus hailed an agreement to put 10 percent of the Irish airline in the hands of staff members as a "major breakthrough." Reuters reported from Dublin.

The government reached an agreement on the plan Wednesday after daylong talks with Ireland's biggest union, the SIPTU, and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

"The equivalent of 10 percent of the share capital of the company will be distributed through an employee trust," the union said. "Five percent of the shares of the company will be issued to employees immediately. The remaining 5 percent will be paid in cash as the company achieves profitability."

Paul O'Sullivan, a union negotiator, added: "This is also a first in European national airlines. Aer Lingus workers will immediately become real shareholders in the company and be able to influence its strategic direction."

The entire Aer Lingus rescue package has hinged on the employee-stock deal. The deal also calls for savings of 50 million pounds (\$70.3 million) to slim down the 57-year-old company in return for a 175-million-pound capital infusion by the government.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	1-year	3-year	5-year
British pound	1.7478	1.7478	1.7478	1.7478	1.7478	1.7478
French franc	6.5455	6.5455	6.5455	6.5455	6.5455	6.5455
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Japanese yen	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00
Swiss franc	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835

Nynex Plans To Wire Japan For Cable TV

TOKYO — Nynex Corp. the telephone company that serves most of New York and New England, revealed Wednesday plans to move into the relatively undeveloped cable television business in Japan.

Nynex, with the trading company Tomon Corp. as its partner, has filed a proposal with the Telecommunications Ministry to build a cable system that would offer interactive programming and phone service in addition to television programs.

A Tomon spokesman said the companies want to experiment on a cable system in Yokohama that is partly owned by Tomon. William Crawley, managing director of the Tokyo office of Nynex, said the company hopes to establish several systems in Japan, as it has in Britain.

Providing phone service on cable, which is being tried in the United States, would require relaxing Japanese regulations.

Cable is relatively rare in Japan. Only about 2 percent of homes subscribe to cables that provide extra programming, as opposed to improving broadcast reception.

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MARKET DIARY

NAFTA Optimism Fails Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — U.S. stocks declined Wednesday on mounting profit-taking from record Tuesday levels as traders increasingly decided that passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement by the House of Representatives already had been fully priced in by a rising market over the past two weeks.

In a market also soured by a side fully reflected that sentiment and investors "sold into the good news," said Alfred Goldman, director of technical market analysis with A.G. Edwards & Sons.

"The market doesn't celebrate the same event twice, particularly when the economic positives are years off," Mr. Goldman said. Telefonos de Mexico, a Mexican stock that trades on the Big Board, lost 4 to 56%.

Early in the day, market players shrugged off a good economic reading. The Commerce Department said housing starts rose 2.7 percent in October to the highest level in nearly four years.

Analysts had forecast an increase of about 0.6 percent. Boeing countered the trend by rising 3/4 to 40 1/4 after the company announced Wednesday that Southwest Airlines had agreed to become the first customer for Boeing's 737-X jet and to buy 63 of the planes, worth an estimated \$2.5 billion.

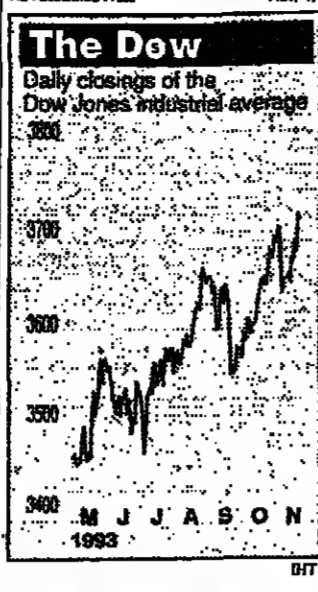
Big losses in three Dow components put extra weight on the key barometer. Philip Morris fell 1 1/2 to 55 1/2 after a rating downgrade from Merrill Lynch & Co. Procter & Gamble also fell 1 1/4 to 55 1/2.

By Wednesday, prices in bond prices, the Dow Jones industrial average slipped 6.42 points, to 3,704.35. The index had surged 33.25 points, to a record 3,710.77, on Tuesday.

Declines far outnumbered advances by 13 to 7, while volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose to about 317 million shares from 250 million shares on Tuesday.

The American Stock Exchange Index fell 2.19 points, to 472.54, while the Nasdaq composite index of over-the-counter shares fell a sharp 9.33 points, to 762.36.

Tuesday's rally came amid optimism the House of Representatives will approve the North American Free Trade Agreement in its evening vote. By Wednesday, prices



M J J A S O N 1993

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing top trading stocks like IBM, Microsoft, and Intel with their volume and price changes.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Actives' listing active stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Most Actives' listing active stocks on the Nasdaq exchange.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' listing various market news items and price movements.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' listing market news items and price movements.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing indices for Industrials, Financials, Utilities, and Commodities.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' listing various market indices.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' listing indices for Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' listing various market indices.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' listing the American Stock Exchange index.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' listing various bond market averages.

Table titled 'Market Sales' listing trading volumes for various market segments.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' listing market news items.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' listing market news items.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' listing various European futures contracts.

Table titled 'Food' listing various food-related futures.

Table titled 'Metals' listing various metal futures.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' listing various stock market indices.

Table titled 'Commodities' listing various commodity futures.

Table titled 'Dividends' listing various dividend-paying stocks.

Table titled 'Financial' listing various financial futures.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' listing various U.S. futures contracts.

Table titled 'Grains' listing various grain futures.

Table titled 'Livestock' listing various livestock futures.

Table titled 'Metals' listing various metal futures.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' listing various stock market indices.

Table titled 'Financial' listing various financial futures.

Table titled 'Food' listing various food-related futures.

Table titled 'Commodity Indexes' listing various commodity market indices.

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Table titled 'Commodity Indexes' listing various commodity market indices.

Chrysler to Sell Lamborghini Unit

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (UPI) — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it had agreed to sell Automobili Lamborghini SpA and its subsidiaries to MegaTech Ltd., a Bermuda holding company, for an undisclosed price.

Donna Karan Backs Out of Offering

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Donna Karan Co. said it postponed its initial public offering, projected to raise about \$176 million for the apparel firm, because the market was undervaluing its business.

Housing Starts Reach 4-Year High

WASHINGTON (AP) — Housing starts rose 2.7 percent in October to the highest level in nearly four years, the government said Wednesday.

US West Forms Interactive Venture

NEW ORLEANS (Reuters) — US West said it was forming a new company with Electronic Data Systems Corp. and France Telecom.

For the Record

Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund said Wednesday that it agreed to acquire the Red Roof Inns company motel chain for \$600 million from a trust created by the company's late founder, James R. Trueman.

Hewlett-Packard Co. said that operating income for the quarter ending Oct. 31 was \$298 million, compared with \$68 million in the same period a year ago.

New York Times Co. said it had strong advertising gains in October as its newspapers, with especially strong retail advertising volume.

Telus Industries Inc. said that it signed a letter of intent to acquire and develop an uninhabited Chinese island. Under the agreement with Xinhuan General Economic Development Co., Telus is to own Wang-fuzhou island, 80 kilometers from Macao, for a 70-year period.

FRANC: French Currency Surges

Continued from Page 11 rate mechanism — in which it was allowed to fluctuate only by 2.25 percent either side of a central rate against the mark — by year-end.

This summer's exchange-rate crisis was resolved by widening the allowed fluctuation range to 15 percent in either direction.

But for the franc to return to the narrow band, they said, the dollar would have to settle inside a range of 1.70 DM to 1.75 DM, compared with about 1.70 now.

"The more the dollar rallies, the more people anticipate German rate cuts, the better the outlook for the franc," said Mr. Gallibert.

The dollar was lower against the mark but rose against the yen Wednesday in cautious trading ahead of the House of Representatives vote on the North American Free Trade Agreement, new agencies reported from New York.

The agreement would eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers between the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The dollar closed at 1.7030 DM, down from 1.7060 DM Tuesday, at 4.963 Swiss francs, off from 4.972 francs, and at 5.8980 French francs, compared with 5.9090. It rose to 106.88 yen from 106.75 yen. The pound weakened to \$1.4794 from \$1.4805.

Tiphook's Bonds and Stock Fall

LONDON — Tiphook PLC's stock and bond prices plummeted Wednesday as the container and freight concern wrestled with a heavy debt load and weak markets.

Its shares, which lost 43 percent of their value Tuesday, plunged Wednesday to a record low of 44 pence (65 cents) before recovering to close at 46.12 pence. In New York on Wednesday, its American depositary receipts, each representing three ordinary shares, fell 50 cents, to close at \$2.00.

Tiphook's bonds sank as much as \$20 for each \$1,000 face amount on concern that if the company sells assets, little would be left for bondholders if it were forced to liquidate.

The company said it was discussing sale of its container unit, one of the world's largest, and said it may be unable to get a premium price for its largest asset if forced to sell.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'Amsterdam' listing stock market data for the Netherlands.

Table titled 'Brussels' listing stock market data for Belgium.

Table titled 'London' listing stock market data for the United Kingdom.

Table titled 'Hong Kong' listing stock market data for Hong Kong.

Table titled 'Sao Paulo' listing stock market data for Brazil.

Table titled 'Singapore' listing stock market data for Singapore.

Table titled 'Stockholm' listing stock market data for Sweden.

Table titled 'Toronto' listing stock market data for Canada.

Table titled 'Zurich' listing stock market data for Switzerland.

Table titled 'Paris' listing stock market data for France.

Table titled 'Tokyo' listing stock market data for Japan.

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U.S. FUTURES

Table titled 'Grains' listing various grain futures contracts.

Table titled 'Livestock' listing various livestock futures contracts.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	4.00	3.6	15.0	120.00	110.00	IBM	4.00	3.6	15.0
100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0
50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0
30.00	25.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0
20.00	18.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20.00	18.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
15.00	14.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15.0	15.00	14.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15.0
10.00	9.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	10.00	9.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
8.00	7.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	8.00	7.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
7.00	6.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	7.00	6.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	6.00	5.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	5.00	4.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	4.00	3.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	3.00	2.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	2.00	1.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	4.00	3.6	15.0	120.00	110.00	IBM	4.00	3.6	15.0
100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0
50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0
30.00	25.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0
20.00	18.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20.00	18.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
15.00	14.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15.0	15.00	14.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15.0
10.00	9.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	10.00	9.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
8.00	7.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	8.00	7.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
7.00	6.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	7.00	6.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	6.00	5.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	5.00	4.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	4.00	3.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	3.00	2.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	2.00	1.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	4.00	3.6	15.0	120.00	110.00	IBM	4.00	3.6	15.0
100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0
50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	50.00	45.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0
30.00	25.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0	30.00	25.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15.0
20.00	18.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20.00	18.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
15.00	14.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15.0	15.00	14.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15.0
10.00	9.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	10.00	9.00	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
8.00	7.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	8.00	7.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
7.00	6.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	7.00	6.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
6.00	5.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	6.00	5.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
5.00	4.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	5.00	4.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
4.00	3.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	4.00	3.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
3.00	2.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	3.00	2.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
2.00	1.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	2.00	1.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0
1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	1.00	0.50	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0

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AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	Low	Latest	Chg
17.00	16.00	3M				17.00	16.00	16.50	-0.10
12.00	11.00	5Y				12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
8.00	7.00	10Y				8.00	7.00	7.50	-0.10
100.00	90.00	AA				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	Low	Latest	Chg
120.00	110.00	3M				120.00	110.00	115.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	5Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
80.00	70.00	10Y				80.00	70.00	75.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	AA				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	90.00	3M				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	5Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	10Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	AA				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	90.00	3M				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	5Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	10Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	AA				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00

NYS

Some items are optional. Your broker and fees will be the previous 21 days plus the current week, but not the last day of the month or the year's high-low range and the high-low range of the previous 21 days plus the current week. The high-low range of the previous 21 days plus the current week. The high-low range of the previous 21 days plus the current week. The high-low range of the previous 21 days plus the current week.

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WILIAM LAING (Series # 234 - Ticket # 0727) of United Kingdom, winner of the oxford green BMW 850 Ci.
- 235th Winner**
T. POTIKAEW (Series # 235 - Ticket # 0294) of Thailand, winner of the rosewood metallic Mercedes Benz 600 SL.
- 236th Winner**
GUY SEIBERT (Series # 236 - Ticket # 0778) of Dubai, UAE, winner of the oxford green BMW 750 iL.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	90.00	3M				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	5Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	10Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	AA				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	90.00	3M				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	5Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	10Y				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	AA				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB-				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
100.00	90.00	BBB+				100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00

Continued on Page 17

10311 1350

NYSE Wednesday's Closing

Tables include nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 High, Low, Last, Change

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 High, Low, Last, Change

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 High, Low, Last, Change

Tourism Expected to Double in 10 Years

LONDON — The global travel and tourism industry is expected to double in size over the next decade, but aviation policies could restrict growth, the World Travel and Tourism Council said Wednesday.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 High, Low, Last, Change

Table with columns: ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO. LTD., ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO. LTD., ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO. LTD.

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SPORTS

Lakers, in 2 OTs, Maintain Mastery Over Clippers

The Associated Press
INGLEWOOD, California — The Lakers and Clippers resumed their Los Angeles rivalry with a double-overtime cliffhanger that had become becoming goals, and vice versa, in a matter of seconds.

After missing his first nine shots Tuesday night, Elden Campbell gave the Lakers a 116-114 triumph with his 10th attempt, a turnaround baseline jumper over Stanley Roberts as time expired.

Mark Jackson scored 19 points, including an 18-foot (5.5-meter)

The Lakers and Clippers had to keep playing Tuesday night after Anthony Peeler's 21-footer tied the score with 13 seconds left in regulation. They had to keep playing after Vlade Divac connected on a 3-point shot from the corner with 1.8 seconds left in the first overtime.

"Both teams stood in there toe-to-toe," Lakers coach Randy Pfund said. "Those are the kind of battles that make this game either really frustrating and very tough, or really exhilarating and let you walk away with a great feeling."

Rutherford, New Jersey, Houston remained undefeated behind 30 points, 19 rebounds and six blocked shots from Hakeem Olajuwon.

Houston, which won its seventh straight, has not allowed 100 points this season and surrendered just 13 in the fourth quarter against the Nets after giving up 11 in the final period to Philadelphia on Monday.

In Dallas, New York survived a sub-par performance by Patrick Ewing to match Houston at 7-0.

John Starks scored five consecutive points during a 14-2 first-quarter run, and went on to lead the Knicks with 18 points. Ewing, hampered by a sprained neck, grabbed 12 rebounds, but was held to seven points.

SuperSonics 95, Bulls 94: In Seattle, Ricky Pierce scored 19 points, and his two free throws with 2:55 left capped a decisive 8-0 run for Seattle, which improved to 6-0 this year.

Pierce's free throws put the SuperSonics ahead 95-87.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

jumper that gave the Clippers a 3-point lead with 27 seconds left in regulation. But he missed a layup that would have snapped a 99-99 tie with two seconds remaining.

Tom Tolbert's three-point play put the Clippers ahead by two with 2:27 left in the second overtime.

But his inbound pass sailed out of bounds with 0.9 seconds on the clock, giving the Lakers possession and a chance for Campbell.

"I wish I could have done more, but I guess I did enough," said Campbell, who made his season debut after missing the first six games with a sprained left ankle. "I got the chance to redeem myself, and it worked out for me."

The 50th meeting between the teams since the Clippers moved to Los Angeles for the 1984-85 season resulted in the first double overtime game between the cross-town rivals. The Lakers lead the series 40-10, while the Clippers have dropped 23 of their last 25 games at the Forum.



Atlanta's Kevin Willis beating Sacramento's Wayman Tisdale during the Hawks' 118-95 victory.

76ers Turn Back the Clock Moses Malone to Tutor Rookie Center

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — It may be surprising to learn that Moses Malone is only 38, not even the elder statesman of the National Basketball Association. He seems to have been around, if not since the beginning of time, then at least before the creation of the 24-second clock.

Actually, he broke into pro ball in 1974. In the mid-1970s, Malone battled Dave Cowens and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. In the mid-1980s, he tutored a college kid from Africa named Hakeem Olajuwon in sweltering Houston summer leagues and took a Georgetown rookie named Patrick Ewing to school in his first game for the New York Knicks.

Now he's back with the Philadelphia 76ers, who have won only twice in seven outings so far. Though he said, "I'm here to win games," Malone was really signed to become the hands-on instructor for the frail 7-foot 6-inch (2.3-meter) rookie, Shawn Bradley. It's a job he shares with the 76ers' assistant coach and former pivot brawler, Jeff Ruland.

Malone has made more than 9,300 field goals, 8,400 free throws, millions of dollars and hundreds of friends. The men who have coached and played with Malone always understood him better than others, recognized him to be a tower of strength, one of the great warriors of the game, its most accomplished offensive rebounder.

From the moment he became the first player to go directly from high school to the pros, it was easy to misconstrue what Malone was about, especially if you went by what you thought he said.

This was illustrated in the book, "The Breaks of the Game," by David Halberstam, who told of how the young Malone, scrumming with the Portland Trail Blazers, motivated the team's trainer, Ron Culp, who thought he heard Malone say, "Rest."

"Moses wants to come out," Culp yelled at the coach, Jack Ramsay. "No," said Malone, holding up a wounded hand. "Not rest, wrist!"

His monosyllabic mumbling has become nearly mythologized, but Bucky Buckwalter, the Blazers' senior scout, claims there is a wonderful clarity to Malone that was as detectable 20 years ago as it was in 1983, when Malone predicted a 76ers' championship in "Fo, lo and fo." (He was off by one game).

As personnel director for the Utah Stars of the American Basketball Association, Buckwalter boldly got into a contest to lure Malone into the pros after he had signed a letter of intent with Maryland's recruiting champion, Lefty Driesell.

"We had lost some good players from the year

before," Buckwalter said. "We had no centers. I scouted Moses in high school, and he was such a dominant athlete, I thought he could help us right away."

Once Driesell realized that this rascally pro league was attempting to steal his ticket to the Finals, he began making a daily pilgrimage to the Malone family home in Petersburg, Virginia.

"It was so modest," Buckwalter said, that the living room coffee table was an old milk crate, on which Malone placed his trophies when the basketball recruiters would come.

Young Moses, he recalled, always sat by the window and stared outside. Occasionally, he mumbled a few words to the older white men who talked about how

The men who have coached and played with Malone always recognized him to be a tower of strength.

much they could do for him, but never what he could do for them.

"Given the environment, and how little he said, you could understand how people would have got the wrong idea," said Buckwalter. "But every once in a while, he'd shoot something out, and if you listened to what he was saying, you realized that this guy was a lot smarter than people were giving him credit for, and that you should give it to him straight."

Whatever mood Moses Buckwalter had about trusting an 18-year-old into the Darwinian society of professional sports dissipated with each Driesell pitch to compete with the money Malone's family badly needed.

When, for instance, he sensed that he was losing the war, Driesell called on a higher authority. He told Malone that "the Good Lord won't mind you waiting a year or two" before he turned pro.

To which Malone is said to have snipped, "Stop jiving me, Coach!"

With those four words, a Hall of Fame career was born, and Malone proved that he saw through the hypocrisy of big-time college sports. It is that innate wisdom, plus 20 years of offensive skills and tricks, that Malone offers Bradley, the 21-year-old Mormon who played only one more year of college ball than his mentor.

"All the kid has to do is watch," said Buckwalter. Moses, he knows, will be ready to show, if not tell.

Fighting Spirit Betrays Pistons' Isiah Thomas

The Associated Press
AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Isiah Thomas, one of the NBA's most temperamental players, broke his right hand when he punched teammate Bill Laimbeer during practice and will be sidelined four to six weeks.

Witnesses said Thomas got angry Tuesday when he was elbowed by Laimbeer, who had broken Thomas' rib with an elbow during a pre-season practice Oct. 30.

After Laimbeer, a 6-foot-11, 260-pound center, elbowed Thomas, a 6-foot-11, 185-pound guard, on Tuesday, Laimbeer turned away and Thomas punched him in the back of the head, a newspaper report said.

Laimbeer has a reputation for wayward elbows and well-placed forearms.

In 1989, Thomas broke his left hand in a fight with Chicago Bulls center Bill Cartwright.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
W	L	Pct	GB
New York	7	0	1.000
Atlanta	4	2	.667
Boston	4	2	.667
Orlando	2	4	.333
New Jersey	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333

Central Division			
W	L	Pct	GB
Charlotte	4	2	.667
Chicago	3	3	.500
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Atlanta	2	4	.333
Detroit	2	4	.333
Indiana	1	5	.167
Milwaukee	1	5	.167

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	4	2	.667
Utah	5	2	.714
San Antonio	3	4	.429
Denver	2	3	.333
Dallas	2	5	.286
Minnesota	1	5	.167

Pacific Division			
W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	4	2	.667
Phoenix	4	2	.667
L.A. Clippers	3	3	.500
Portland	3	3	.500
Sacramento	3	3	.500
L.A. Lakers	3	4	.429
Golden State	1	4	.250

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Score	
Houston	21	26	17-99
New Jersey	22	23	13-84
H. Thomas	4	5	118-95
K. Anderson	18	23	4-2
R. Anderson	18	23	4-2
N. New Jersey	18	23	4-2
N. New York	18	23	4-2
S. Antonio	18	23	4-2
D. Dallas	18	23	4-2
D. Denver	18	23	4-2

SCOREBOARD

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
W	L	T	Pts
N.Y. Rangers	13	5	28
New Jersey	12	4	24
Philadelphia	12	8	24
Washington	9	9	18
Florida	7	12	14
Tampa Bay	4	12	8
N.Y. Islanders	4	12	8

Northwest Division				
W	L	T	Pts	
Pittsburgh	10	7	3	23
St. Louis	8	4	2	18
Edmonton	6	6	2	14
Montreal	6	6	2	14

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	T	Score
Philadelphia	1	2	3-3
Pittsburgh	2	1	4-1
Edmonton	3	1	4-1
St. Louis	3	1	4-1
Washington	3	1	4-1
Florida	3	1	4-1
Tampa Bay	3	1	4-1
N.Y. Islanders	3	1	4-1
Montreal	3	1	4-1

SCOREBOARD

NFL Standings

AFC			
AFC East			
W	L	T	Pts
New England	10	3	23
Buffalo	9	4	21
Pittsburgh	8	5	19
Cincinnati	7	6	17
Cleveland	6	7	15
Indianapolis	5	8	13
Baltimore	4	9	11
Denver	3	10	9
San Diego	2	11	7
Atlanta	1	12	5

NFC			
NFC East			
W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	10	3	23
San Francisco	9	4	21
Seattle	8	5	19
Washington	7	6	17
Arizona	6	7	15
San Jose	5	8	13
Los Angeles	4	9	11
San Diego	3	10	9
Denver	2	11	7
Atlanta	1	12	5

TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
L.A. CLIPPERS—Picked Danny Manning, forward, from Indiana. Acquired Henry Washington—Waived Tim Horford, center, from Indiana. Acquired Jerry Washington—Waived Tim Horford, center, from Indiana.

FOOTBALL
DALLAS—Signed Tommie Agee, fullback. L.A. RAMS—Signed Stan Landis, punter. Waived Paul McCarty, punter. Waived Paul McCarty, punter. Waived Paul McCarty, punter.

COLLEGE
PHOENIX—Called John Orsica and Phil Crowl, forwards, from Phoenix, Ill. Released Dave Thomlinson and Rob Murphy, forwards, to Phoenix.

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Steve Jackson, right wing, to Salt Lake City, Ill. Released Wayne McBees, defenseman, and Joe Doy, left wing, from Salt Lake City, Ill. Released Wayne McBees, defenseman, and Joe Doy, left wing, from Salt Lake City, Ill.

ST. LOUIS—Released Jim Montgomery, center, and Doug Greenman, defenseman, to Phoenix, Ill.

PITTSBURGH—Called on Pat Healey, defenseman, from Cleveland, Ill. Sent Loukas Karachis, left wing, to Cleveland.

TAMPA—Signed James "The Bergin" Bergin, forward, to Atlanta of the IHL. Traded Bob Beers, defenseman, to Edmonton for Chris Joseph, defenseman.

NEW ORLEANS—Waived Jeff Paulsen, defenseman, to Phoenix, Ill.

N.Y. JETS—Put Marvin Jones, linebacker, on injured reserve. Signed Steve DeSalle and James Westbrook, linebackers, Waived Don Jones, linebacker.

WASHINGTON—Put Mark Scherf, center, on injured reserve. Signed Jeff Paulsen, defensive tackle.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
NHL—Suspended, effective immediately

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four American words to reach the top of the ordinary word.

MASCK
 TAUCE
 GINTHK
 NAWKEE

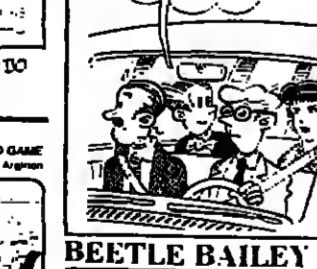
How arrange the circled letters to form the original word as they appear in the correct column.

Answer Here: _____

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



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SPORTS

Sampras Deals With Ivanisevic Reversing Croat's Dominance

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — These are heady times for Pete Sampras. At age 22, he has millions, manners and a rapidly shrinking short-list of objectives.

Late Bulgarian Goal Ousts France From Cup, England's Barrage Falls Short as Dutch Win



Dennis Bergkamp, center, scoring the first of his two goals in the victory over Poland that qualified the Dutch for the World Cup finals.

PARIS — Two of Europe's soccer powers, France and England, won't be going to the 1994 World Cup finals, but the French were certainly the most disappointed team around after Wednesday's ultimate round of qualifying matches.

Eric Cantona scored in the first half for France, but Kostadinov tied the game a few minutes later. The teams went scoreless through an increasingly hotly contested second half until Kostadinov, in the 90th and last minute, took a long ball from Luboslav Penev and slammed the ball into the roof of the net.

A Match With Something for All in Ireland

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune
BELFAST — Rarely has a draw been so celebrated as the 1-1 meeting of Ireland and Northern Ireland on Wednesday night, which qualified the Republic for the 1994 World Cup in America and maintained the local legend of 62-year-old Billy Bingham, who retired with this match.

qualifier for the fourth straight time, but this was of no immediate importance to the hosts, who made clear their inspiration when Quinn immediately sprinted to the North's retiring manager of 17 years.

North's left post, thus restoring the genius of Jack Charlton, the Ireland manager. His legend too was at risk this night, for after seven years of unimpaired growth, he had managed the Republic to a demoralizing 3-1 loss at home to Spain last month, forsaking his usual alignment to field five midfielders in response to Irish injuries.

Ireland's expression of superiority from the beginning of the second half only added to the joy of its hosts when the first goal was registered. "There's only one team in Ireland," the Northern supporters sang, mimicking the raucous chant of their neighbors eight months before in Dublin, during Ireland's impressive 3-0 victory.

Sabatini Is Battered By Pierce

By Robin Finn
New York Times Staff
NEW YORK — Mary Pierce, whose tennis relies on brute force as its backbone, literally bullied fifth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini off Madison Square Garden's center stage in their first-round match at the Virginia Slims Championships.



HEAVY WEIGHT — Bulgaria's Melina Trendafilova readying her winning lift of 100 kilograms in the snatch event of the 70-kg women's class Wednesday at the world championships in Melbourne.

Pierce was just pushing the ball back and waiting for mistakes; she wasn't being very aggressive," Pierce said. Pierce was, lashing out with swinging volleys off both sides and spinning in her second serve as efficient angles.

Ozzie Smith Yields Gold Glove to Bell

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Pittsburgh shortstop Jay Bell has broken Ozzie Smith's 13-year grip on the Gold Glove, winning the National League award.

Montreal outfielders Larry Walker and Marquis Grissom and Chicago first baseman Mark Grace also made the NL team. The Gold Gloves, which have been awarded since 1957, are decided based on a vote of managers and coaches late in the regular season.

with the Giants in the early 1970s. Barry Bonds got his first three with Pittsburgh and won this year with a .984 fielding percentage. Maddux had the most putouts (39) and total chances (105) among pitchers in the majors.

\$400,000 Payday for Norman Golf's Grand Slam Proves More Rewarding Than Fun

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LA QUINTA, California — Greg Norman picked up \$400,000 on Wednesday for 36 holes of golf over a course he didn't like, before rushing off to play in his own tournament.

four shots into the water yet was still three strokes ahead at the end of the long day. Langer was penalized six shots. Azinger went through 11 balls during the first 18 holes. Janzen had two double bogeys.

Norman finished the two-day Grand Slam of Golf, reserved for the winners of the sport's four major tournaments, at 1-over-par 145. Two strokes ahead of Paul Azinger.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 15)
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ART BUCHWALD

The Rudeness Capital

WASHINGTON — New York prides itself on being one of the toughest towns in the world. People actually take special trips there to be insulted. It makes them feel so good when they return home.



Buchwald

I was in a drug store on Lexington Avenue the other day. After handing my purchase, the clerk said to me, "Thank you."

Strike in Paris Cancels Opera

PARIS — Staff at the Paris Opéra called a one-day strike Wednesday that caused the cancellation of the opening performance of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" at the Opéra Bastille.

I asked the Rudeness Police what their story was. "New York has long been noted as the Rudeness Capital of the world. But there has been an influx of new people with different cultural backgrounds and they have hurt the city's reputation by being polite to strangers."

Palace of Tears: German Rock Scene

By John Rockwell

BERLIN — As a symbol of change in the German capital, it could hardly be better. Before the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, one of the most fearful and depressing buildings in East Berlin squatted next to the Friedrichstrasse railroad station.



Illustration by Mike Ross/IST

Not infrequently, East Germans showed up with suitcases and fell afoul of the People's Police. Scenes of sobbing and screaming, of desperate people being escorted away in custody, all in full sight of horrified Western visitors, were not uncommon.

music expert, who took over last year, have reorganized the structure to support 12 different "units," which operate semi-autonomously and represent the interests of particular scenes. There has been a vigorous influx this year of house and techno styles, which are especially lively in Berlin.

showcase at a club called the Tacheles Café, weary but willing. One band, Anzhelika Korshinska and Grav' Biser, sounded like Betz's description of the East Germans: slightly dated, technically adept guitar solos surrounded by the odd but endearing operatic piping of Korshinska.

PEOPLE

A Whole Lot of Money, Even Barbra Thinks So

Barbra Streisand is getting more money for her New Year's Eve concert in Las Vegas than even her own mother-in-law thinks she's worth. But no one will say just how much that is.

Gabriel Byrne and Ellen Barkin may have pushed the togetherness thing too far by co-starring in the film "Into the West." They are reported to be separated on amicable terms.

The New York Mets manager, Dallas Green, Sports Illustrated and the entire Hollywood movie industry have been inducted into Working Woman magazine's Hall of Shame. As if losing 103 games wasn't enough of an offense, Green offered this technique for coping with frustration and defeat: "I just beat the hell out of Sylvia [his wife] and kick the dog and whatever else I've got to do to get it out."

Martin Raye received the presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest U.S. civilian award, which President Bill Clinton gave her for entertaining troops, Raye, 78, entertained troops during the Vietnam and Korean wars and World War II.

More than two miles above the earth, Ian Ashpole walked along a thin steel bar held aloft by two hot-air balloons. And he wore a parachute. Is that cheating? Apparently not. It earned him a world record for rightpole walking from the Guinness Book of Records — 11,420 feet (3,480 meters). He staged the stunt near his home at Ross-on-Wye, west of London.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 & 15

WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania, showing weather forecasts for various cities.

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Includes a map of the United States and weather icons.

Table with columns for Asia, Africa, and Latin America, showing weather forecasts for various cities.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Nov. 17.

New York Times crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from...



Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries, including Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, etc.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.